

**THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUDGET IN BRIEF**

FISCAL YEAR 2000

WILLIAM M. DALEY, SECRETARY

Robert L. Mallett, Deputy Secretary

FOREWORD

Click for Photo of Secretary Daley

The FY 2000 budget that I am submitting supports our Administration's effort to lead America into the 21st century. Working with President Clinton and Vice President Gore, I have established seven priorities for the Commerce Department that will contribute directly to our Nation's economic well-being in FY 2000 and beyond:

- Conducting the most accurate Decennial Census possible
- Improving our oceanic and atmospheric environment
- Broadening trade and ensuring that more Americans share in the benefits of expanded trade
- Stimulating technological growth and innovation
- Assisting communities suffering from economic distress or natural disasters
- Maintaining and protecting our Nation's critical infrastructure, including cyberspace
- Managing the complex programs of the Commerce Department efficiently and with accountability

The "Budget in Brief" outlines the programs we propose to achieve these priorities and initiatives. These programs are presented both in the "Priorities and Initiatives" overview and in the detailed Bureau narratives. I welcome your support in helping us to accomplish this important mission.

William M. Daley
Secretary of Commerce

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	i
SUMMARY GRAPHS	
Budget Authority	1
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	1
Change in Appropriations	2
Change in Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)	2
Actual vs Constant Dollars: 1990 - 2000	3
Types of Expenditures	
SUMMARY TABLES FOR 1998, 1999, 2000	
Department of Commerce Funding and Employment	4
Budget Authority	5
Outlays	6
Total Full-Time Equivalent Employment (Workyears)	7
Employment in Permanent Positions	7
BUREAU DESCRIPTIONS	
General Administration	8
Office of the Inspector General	11
Economic Development Administration	14
Economics and Statistics Administration	
Bureau of the Census	21
Economic and Statistical Analysis	28
International Trade Administration	32
Bureau of Export Administration	38
Minority Business Development Agency	42
United States Travel and Tourism Administration	46
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	48
Patent and Trademark Office	80
Technology Administration	
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	85
National Technical Information Service	89
National Institute of Standards and Technology	92
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	101
DEPARTMENTAL EXHIBITS	
Bridge from 1999 and 2000 Appropriations to 1999 and 2000 Budget Authority	110
Comparison of 2000 Estimate with 1998 and 1999 Appropriations Enacted to Date	112
Summary of Requirements with Detail of Adjustments-to-Base	114
Comparison by Bureau of Adjustments-to-Base, 2000 Estimate Program	116
Authorizing Legislation required for 2000	117
Budget Authority by Function	119
Summary of Budget Authority, 2000 - 2004	121
Summary of Outlays, 2000 - 2004	122
Glossary of Terms	123

FY 2000 COMMERCE BUDGET IN BRIEF

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE BUDGET IN BRIEF

This Budget in Brief provides an overview of the Department of Commerce's major programs, and it explains how they address the Nation's needs. It provides additional details describing our initiatives, priorities and programs in the President's Budget and identifies the resources we need to conduct them.

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) mandates that each federal department produce an Annual Performance Plan (APP) and submit it to Congress with its budget submission in early February. This FY 2000 budget represents significant work by the Department of Commerce to integrate the Budget in Brief and the FY 2000 APP. This has enabled us to link performance measures and targets with the annual budget as intended by GPRA.

The Budget in Brief contains several sections. The Introduction highlights the Commerce Department's programmatic missions and describes how we support the President's agenda and the Administration's priorities. It also identifies the overall resource levels that we seek for FY 2000, describes the other elements that comprise our budget request, describes our specific initiatives and priorities for FY 2000 and provides a framework that links our strategic themes with our programs and goals.

Following the Introduction, each chapter provides a bureau-by-bureau description of our program activities, budget requests, and performance measures and targets. The last portion of the Budget in Brief contains additional summary and technical information and numbers, legislative requirements, and a glossary of terms.

The Budget in Brief is now available electronically through the Department of Commerce's website, at <http://www.doc.gov/bmi/budget>, and for the first time in CD-ROM format. The CD-ROM also contains the APP and the Department of Commerce's proposed FY 2000 budget in full

POLICY OVERVIEW

In FY 1998, for the first time in thirty years and only the ninth time since 1947, the federal Government recorded a surplus. Even though FY 1999 spending is projected to increase by approximately \$80 billion, the surplus is still expected to be approximately \$54 billion. America has created the longest peacetime economic expansion in our history - with nearly 18 million new jobs, wages rising at more than twice the rate of inflation, the highest home ownership in history, the smallest welfare roles in thirty years, and the lowest peacetime unemployment rate since 1957. This is good news for the Nation. It demonstrates that the Administration's strategy of creating jobs through increased trade, investment in technology, and controlling federal spending — seeking budget increases only for the highest priority investment programs with the best “return on investment” for America — has been a success. The Department of Commerce has played a critical role in the Administration's investment strategy over the past six years, and we intend to build on that track record in FY 2000. The Commerce Department's programs provide vital services to the Nation's families, businesses and industries, communities, universities and research organizations, and federal, state, and local governments.

The Department plays a key role in ensuring America's continued world-class leadership in science, technology, trade, and information. The Department implements programs that support R&D and promote the application of innovative technologies to aid the commercialization of business processes; protect life and physical and intellectual property, manage natural resources and provide important information about the environment; expand opportunities in the international marketplace, while maintaining national security, through export licensing; provide management and technical assistance to minority businesses and economically distressed areas; and collect and disseminate economic and demographic data and environmental information used by private and public sector policymakers to measure our national economic well-being.

The Commerce Department is also the foremost provider of statistical information in the U.S. Government. Through its satellite and weather programs, oceans and atmospheric research, trade agencies, the Patent and Trademark Office, and the Census Bureau, Commerce provides vital information on the Nation's weather, fish and marine life and natural disasters; economic statistics; trade statistics; and information on how Americans live, work, travel, invent and invest.

NOTE: Where dollar amounts are shown, these reflect program increases

THE FY 2000 BUDGET

In FY 1999, the Bureau of the Census is beginning to expand its resources (both funding and employees) in preparation for the Constitutionally-mandated year 2000 Census. In FY 1999, Commerce is also continuing its commitment to the health and sustainability of our oceans. In particular, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is focusing on improving the quality of coastal waters, protecting and restoring habitat for marine resources, rebuilding our Nation's fisheries including the use of aquaculture technology, understanding and predicting the role of the oceans as a driver of global climate, making marine transportation safer and more efficient, and building awareness of the importance of the oceans in our lives. Our FY 2000 efforts will build on this foundation.

America's small and medium-sized businesses are the heart of the Nation's economy and the main beneficiaries for many Commerce programs. We have provided technical help and information to these businesses, enabling them to grow and to help fuel the American economy during the past five years. This assistance ranges from advances in telecommunications — critically important to the thousands of small businesses that are run from home or small offices — to high-tech processes so necessary for medium-sized businesses' capacity to produce new products on a large scale.

The Department of Commerce plays key advocacy and market development roles in the Nation's exporting and international trade activities. Fulfilling our leadership role with the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, we are pressing the National Export Strategy into areas that will help keep America a successful competitor in the global marketplace.

The economic development assistance that the Commerce Department provides to communities across the Nation helps them attract industry, recover from natural and economic disasters, and build their infrastructure. This type of strategic economic development assistance is vital to support sustainable economic opportunities for distressed communities across the Nation in the 21st Century.

The Nation's capacity to produce jobs, support the growth of business and industry, and sustain communities is also affected by the forces of nature. The National Weather Service works to help provide Americans with the information they need to protect their lives, their property and their businesses. Other Commerce programs, like our support for coastal communities, and our air and water research, help ensure that the Nation will continue to enjoy a healthy natural environment that is a key prerequisite for our well-being and economic growth.

The FY 2000 budget request for the Department of Commerce is \$7.271 billion, an increase of \$2.131 billion (or 41%) over the FY 1999 level of \$5.140 billion. The Decennial Census (for which we are requesting an increase of \$1.771 billion above the FY 1999 appropriated level of \$1.058 billion) accounts for the majority of this increase, with selected, other high-priority initiatives responsible for the rest. Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) employment in FY 2000 will be 92,844, up from the FY 1999 level of 47,677, an increase of 45,167. This increase is almost exclusively due to the Decennial Census, which will increase Commerce employment by 44,749 FTE. Fee-funded patent and trademark examiners comprise most of the remainder.

Our FY 2000 budget request consists of several elements:

- this [Budget in Brief](#), which summarizes our FY 2000 request;
- the more extensive [bureau-by-bureau budget justifications](#), which lay out the details of the Administration's plans for the Department and its programs for FY 1999;
- the [Commerce Strategic Plan](#), which covers the 5-year planning horizon of FY 1997-2002 and which sets the context within which our FY 2000 activities play a part; and
- the [Annual Performance Plan](#), which identifies the program goals, specific performance measures and targets that we will use to ensure effective and efficient use of our resources in FY 2000. The [Annual Performance Plan](#) is a new, increasingly integrated part of the budget process and provides a link between the Congressional budget request and the Commerce Department Strategic Plan.

Priorities and Initiatives

For FY 2000, the Administration has established seven key priorities that address the Nation's most critical and timely needs, and do so within the limitations of a balanced budget. Commerce FY 2000 initiatives supporting these Administration priorities provide continuing benefits to our Nation's communities, businesses and families.

The Administration priorities and initiatives cut across the Department of Commerce bureaus. These priorities and initiatives are presented below, and their key elements are discussed later in this [Budget in Brief](#).

- Decennial Census and Other Statistical Programs
- Oceans and Atmosphere
- Broadening Trade
- Technology for Economic Growth
- Assisting Distressed Communities
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Key Management Initiatives

The FY 2000 Budget Request seeks base program funding and modest new investments that will best advance the Administration's priorities and ensure adequate funding for the Department's unique and special missions.

Decennial Census and Other Statistical Programs

This budget was developed before the recent Supreme Court ruling and assumes the use of sampling in the 2000 Census. Under that assumption, we are requesting a total Decennial budget of \$2.8 billion, a \$1.78 billion increase above FY 1999 for census implementation and associated audits. The Census Bureau will develop a plan in light of the Supreme Court ruling and estimates of any associated costs. This plan will include the use of statistical methods, as appropriate, to provide the most accurate census data possible.

Implementing the most accurate Decennial Census in history is among the highest priorities for the Department in FY 2000. In 1991, Congress directed the National Academy of Sciences to propose methods that would improve accuracy at acceptable cost. After several years of study, the Academy found that no amount of money spent on traditional methods could achieve satisfactory accuracy. The Academy recommended that traditional methods be complemented with scientific sampling along the lines that the Census Bureau adopted for 2000.

The Decennial Census Initiative also provides funding for the Continuous Measurement (CM) program, the major component of which is the American Community Survey (ACS). The Nation makes decisions every day, not every ten years. CM-ACS will replace the cumbersome long form in the 2010 Decennial Census and make local level data available every year, as needed for federal programs, community planning, and economic development. The total cost is approximately the same as doing the long form in the Decennial Census and reduces the cyclical nature of the Decennial budget over the decade. Two other Census programs designed to improve the Nation's Statistical Infrastructure Initiative are improving the measurement of poverty and GDP.

We are requesting an increase of \$4.5 million for FY 2000 to support improvements in the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) economic accounts. This initiative will allow BEA to resolve a wide range of significant concerns about our key economic data. The discrepancy between our product-side (GDP) and income-side (Gross Domestic Income) measures, for example, makes it difficult to assess the Nation's level of

productivity and whether the economic expansion can be sustained without renewing inflationary pressures. Core institutions in this country — ranging from the Federal Reserve System to major employers to small investors in financial markets — are at risk in the absence of relevant, accurate, and timely information. This initiative will also allow the BEA to update and expand its coverage of high-tech goods and services, improve its inflation measures, expand measures of labor compensation, and update its treatment of investments in capital stock, including computer software. An increase of \$500,000 is also requested for the International Trade Administration enhancement of travel and tourism statistics.

Oceans and Atmosphere — Natural Resources and the Environment

The Department of Commerce through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), plays a key role in managing America's natural resources and protecting our environment and our people from global warming, drought, floods, and storms. From weather forecasting, to fisheries management to combating *pfisteria*, Commerce stands ready to build on its range of successful programs that expand our understanding of our environment and now to respond to weather challenges.

For FY 2000, Commerce is proposing initiatives that support NOAA programs in two broad areas. First, Commerce supports the Natural Resources Initiative which includes initiatives that make up Ocean 2000 and Climate in the 21st Century, and second, the Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative.

Ocean 2000

Ocean and coastal resources are vitally important to our Nation's coastal and regional communities and to the Nation as a whole. One-third of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product and one-half of the Nation's jobs are sustained in coastal zones. With increasing national attention to the value of the ocean and its resources, the Ocean 2000 Initiative provides the Department of Commerce with integrated programs designed to capitalize on sustainable use of the ocean's resources.

This Initiative contains several new and ongoing efforts, including the Lands Legacy Initiative totaling \$105 million, unveiled by President Clinton in his 1999 State of the Union address. NOAA programs under the Lands Legacy Initiative include funds to maintain and enhance programs that protect and manage our coastal areas, including funds for environmentally sound coastal dredging and restoration; coral reef restoration; coastal zone management grants; and enhanced and expanded National Marine Sanctuaries and Estuarine Research Reserves. The Lands Legacy Initiative will also promote sound economic conservation of our fishery resources, with funds to restore fisheries habitat.

Closely linked to the Lands Legacy program are programs to further Resource Protection (\$131.3 million) and to implement Endangered Species Act recovery plans; and to provide grants to the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska to develop cooperative conservation plans for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery (\$100 million).

The Ocean 2000 Initiative also continues support for the Administration's \$22 million Clean Water Initiative. Programs under this Initiative will provide for research, monitoring, and technical support to states to address polluted runoff and continued outbreaks of harmful algal blooms. The 1998 Year of the Ocean Conference outlined an agenda that calls for investments to protect America's interests in the marine environment and its resources. Year of the Ocean programs include enhanced marine navigation safety; coral reef restoration; examination of deep-sea marine species; better standards for aquaculture; fisheries stock assessment, conservation and management; and a new fishery research vessel (\$78.1 million).

The South Florida Initiative, another element of the Ocean 2000 Initiative, strives to lessen the human impact on our important coastal resources. The South Florida Initiative continues NOAA's work on this interagency effort to halt the degradation and restore the functions of the South Florida ecosystem (\$1.6 million).

Together, the Ocean 2000 programs will enable Commerce to encourage sustainable fisheries development as it works through NOAA to reduce overfishing and overcapitalization of the Nation's fishery resources; better manage the crisis of salvaging protected resources, including salmon, monk seals, right whales, and leatherback and loggerhead turtles; protect coastal habitats from continued loss and degradation; conduct more research into the effects of climate changes on the oceans and atmosphere; and promote safe navigation.

Climate in the 21st Century

Climate has emerged as one of the most critical environmental issues facing the United States. The urgency and demand for climate science information by decision-makers and the public is accelerating. For this reason, as the Department prepares to enter the 21st century, NOAA requests an increase of \$19.1 million as part of the Natural Resources Initiative to meet the Nation's climate service and research needs. As part of this increase NOAA will expand climate research by acquiring the latest supercomputer technology to advance the climate models, as well as researching forcing agents and other modes of variability. Specific deliverables of this initiative are discussed in detail within the budget requests for NOAA's two climate portfolios, Predict and Assess Decadal to Centennial Change and Implement Seasonal to Interannual Climate Forecasts.

Related to this research but captured under the Year of the Ocean initiative is NOAA's request for \$4.0 million to launch

1000 autonomous profiling floats in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that will provide real-time, basin-wide measurements to help produce for the first time "weather maps" of the upper ocean and the associated seasonal cycles. This initiative was announced at last year's National Oceans Conference and is set out under the Year of the Ocean Crosscutting Initiative.

Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative

Natural disasters resulting from severe weather (hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, droughts and floods) or geophysical activity (volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis) threaten lives, property and the stability of local and regional economies throughout the United States. While science has yet to control the forces of nature and the \$50 billion annual devastation of American communities, workplaces, and homes, we as a Nation can do three things: move out of harm's way, keep out of harm's way, and promote long-term recovery. It is essential that we first improve the predictions and warnings that allow people to move out of harm's way in the face of impending disasters and to keep them out of harm's way through the design of more resilient, sustainable communities. Commerce's FY 2000 Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative requests \$42.1 million in net NOAA program increases and includes funding increases for the final stages of Weather Service modernization and continued progress in procuring satellite technology. This funding will enable the Department to implement the second-year component of its overall strategy to reduce the impacts of extreme natural events. The Economic Development Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology will continue Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative support using FY 2000 base resources at the FY 1999 level.

Through the effective crosscutting partnerships that NOAA has formed with local officials, Commerce works with the public and private sectors to save lives, protect property and minimize business disruption in the face of natural disasters. NOAA contributes to this partnership by providing weather warnings and forecasts to the general public via the National Weather Service (NWS), by acquiring and processing hydro-meteorological, ocean and space-based observations, conducting weather and climate research and maintaining historical environmental data and making it available to public and private concerns. NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) manages the operational satellites and NOAA's environmental data collection, providing critical data inputs to NWS forecasts and warning. All efforts are designed to reduce the impacts of natural extremes on all time scales, ranging from the very short (e.g., tornadoes, flash floods, and hurricanes) to the very long (e.g., climate variability in storm intensity and frequency, and droughts and floods). Thus, NOAA's range of products and services is essential to both preparing for the long-term risks of hazards as well as the immediate threat to people and property.

Broadening Trade

The Broadening Trade Initiative (\$26.9 million) seeks to strengthen the domestic and international infrastructure necessary for American firms to conduct business in the global marketplace. It is a comprehensive strategy designed to enhance America's global competitiveness by building a stronger consensus for U.S. trade policies and export promotion; ensuring aggressive trade compliance; focusing on developing business in traditionally under-served regions such as Latin America and Africa; and working to establish the commercial infrastructure (financial, legal, measurement and standards, and intellectual property rights) needed in emerging economies to promote trade and long-term growth.

The Department also continues in its efforts to more closely align trade objectives with other policy goals. Trade and investment flows can play a significant role in supporting peace through sustained economic growth and stability. Secretary Daley led a business development mission last year to Northern Ireland, and has already traveled four times to Africa and twice to the Middle East to advance these efforts. The Department also has played a key role in defining the Nation's position for the Kyoto Climate Change Negotiations and continues to monitor the trade effects of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements, reflecting the Administration's concern with climate change and sustainable development.

The Department will capitalize on the long-term potential of under-served markets, without sacrificing traditional trade relationships, by expanding its presence in such areas as Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Asia-Pacific region. The International Trade Administration will lead these efforts. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) will focus on the removal of standard-related trade barriers. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) will work with developing countries to implement the pro-competitive regulatory principles adopted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) including in the WTO's agreement on Basic Telecommunications. Additionally, the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) will focus on screening pre-export notifications and post shipment verifications of high performance computers; conducting overseas end-use checks; administering Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) declaration processing, and performing on-site inspections.

Technology for Economic Growth

The President's State of the Union Message reaffirmed the national priorities of maintaining the U.S. technology lead and expanding to more Americans in the benefits of America's dynamic, competitive, job-creating economy. The Department's FY 2000 budget request contains several increases and initiatives in support of these national goals.

NTIA's Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program (TIIAP) provides matching grants to non-

profit organizations and state, local, and tribal governments to demonstrate creative uses of information technology that provide educational, health, safety, and other community services. The program funds model projects - projects that other communities can emulate and replicate.

Building upon TIIAP and supporting the Administration's Next Generation Internet (NGI) efforts, NTIA requests funding for the Information Infrastructure grants program. The program would provide matching funds for planning grants to nonprofit organizations and state, local, and tribal governments to put them in a position to quickly utilize the capabilities of the Next Generation Internet when it becomes available.

The Public Telecommunications Facilities Planning and Construction Program provides matching grants to local communities for the planning and construction of telecommunications (mainly broadcasting) facilities that provide educational and cultural service to the public. NTIA requests additional funding to assist public broadcasters with a timely transition to digital broadcasting. The program will provide competitive grants to purchase basic digital transmission equipment and to encourage the development of innovative, replicable applications of new services made possible by digital broadcasting.

The Commerce FY 2000 budget request also includes an increase of \$55 million for a contract award to begin construction of NIST's Advance Measurement Laboratory (AML). This facility will provide NIST with the temperature, humidity, vibration and air cleanliness required to perform cutting-edge research in the 21st century. NIST will establish a program to improve the quality of science education through its Teacher Science and Technology Enhancement Program.

These initiatives will complement proposed increases in selected Commerce base programs that support development in adoption of new technology.

We are also recommending that NIST's Advanced Technology Program (ATP) be increased by \$34.5 million in FY 2000. The proposed increase supports a major goal of the Department and the Administration: to stimulate U.S. economic growth by developing high-risk and enabling technologies through industry-driven cost-shared partnerships. In FY 2000, NIST's Manufacturing Extension Program (MEP) will increase the resources devoted to gathering and disseminating best practices to all NIST-MEP manufacturing extension centers. At the same time, we propose a one-time decrease is being proposed in recognition that as the nationwide center network matures, the federal cost share is reduced according to plan.

The Commerce FY 2000 budget request includes increases of more than \$100 million for the Patent and Trademark Business, Policy and Information Dissemination activities. These additional resources are fully funded by user fees and will increase staffing and expand existing workplace electronic

systems to meet projected growth in workload.

Assisting Distressed Communities

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) helps distressed communities overcome barriers that inhibit the growth of their local economies and limit their ability to compete regionally, nationally, and globally. Our foremost objective is to create a climate conducive to the development of private enterprise in America's distressed communities. Using EDA's highly flexible programs for public infrastructure, revolving loan funds, planning, technical assistance, and research, distressed communities create jobs and stimulate growth. These program tools, used together, can help prepare communities for rapidly changing technologies and global competition.

As part of its Economic Adjustment Assistance Program, the Department of Commerce will assist distressed communities recovering from sudden and/or severe economic downturns such as, those caused by increased foreign imports, industry downsizings, plant closings, environmental regulation, and natural disasters. Among other activities, this program will assist communities in the Northeast region with economic diversification and financial restructuring necessitated by federal restrictions imposed on the fisheries industry. Commerce proposes a \$20 million increase for this program in FY 2000.

Critical Infrastructure Program

President Clinton signed the Presidential Decision Directive (PDD-63) establishing the interagency Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP) to protect the Nation's critical infrastructures. Critical infrastructures are those physical entities and cyber-based systems essential to the minimum operations of the economy and government and include telecommunications, energy, banking and finance, transportation, water systems and emergency services, both public and private. The PDD calls for the creation of a National Infrastructure Assurance Plan over the next three years to raise defenses primarily against cyber, but also physical attack. In order to craft a comprehensive plan, federal agencies need to form strong partnerships with the private sector, which owns and maintains an estimated 90% of those critical entities vulnerable to attack.

The Commerce Department has been assigned two components of the CIP: the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO) and the Lead Agency role for the information and communications (I&C) sector. The CIAO, an interagency office housed within the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA), will provide support to the National Security Council National Coordinator's work with government agencies and the private sector in developing a national plan for protecting critical infrastructure. NTIA will serve as the lead agency for the I&C sector and, along with the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST), will carry out the research needed for I&C. The CIAO is funded at \$6 million in FY 1999. Commerce's

FY 2000 Secretarial Initiative requests program increases of \$7.3 million for NIST and NTIA Critical Infrastructure Protection.

Key Management Initiatives

The President's State of the Union Message noted the importance of building a fiscally responsible and effective government for the information age. Under the leadership of Secretary Daley, Commerce has made management reform a top priority. Building on the improvements in management and systems achieved to date, Commerce is proposing three management initiatives for FY 2000, requiring an investment of \$6.1 million.

Digital Department

Modernizing the Department's information technology infrastructure will expand the range of electronic options available to each bureau, establish Department-wide systems, and enable Commerce to process and provide information in the most convenient media for its customers. Creating a Digital Department, a jointly funded effort through the Working Capital Fund, will consist of:

- Creating a fiber optic backbone and unified network architecture for the Herbert C. Hoover Building and all other bureau buildings;
- Consolidating telecommunications infrastructure across bureaus;
- Creating a central operations office run by one bureau providing service to the full Department; and
- Creating a smart-card based physical and information security access program.

Clean Financial Audits

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFO Act) and the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (GMRA) were designed to improve overall financial management practices of federal agencies. The Department's ability to produce reliable information on the costs of federal programs and activities requires an internal control structure that provides management with assurance that transactions are executed in compliance with the laws, regulations, and any other guidelines that affect financial statements. This initiative will target specific problems and work to ensure the integrity of the Department's financial statements, thereby resulting in the attainment of 100% unqualified financial audit opinions. The increase will also help to provide an integrated financial management system to comply with federal accounting practices.

PTO as a Performance Based Organization

As part of the Administration's efforts to make government work better and cost less, this legislative initiative will enable the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) to become a Performance Based Organization (PBO) capable of delivering services to its customers on a level comparable with the private sector. A PBO structure will remove current federally imposed administrative burdens that prevent it from operating more effectively.

The PTO's role in protecting and promoting the use of intellectual property rights through issuance of patents and trademarks is a key component of the Department's efforts to help American businesses compete successfully in the technology-based global economy. PTO must become more efficient in providing its services as product life-cycles become shorter.

PTO meets the threshold requirements for becoming a PBO. It is revenue-producing and self-sustaining; involved in a large number of business-type transactions with the public; and capable of responding to the needs of a growing market for its services. Becoming a PBO would build upon PTO's current efforts to reduce processing time for patents, trademarks, and information dissemination requests by enhancing production; increase customer satisfaction through service quality improvement; increase organizational efficiency and effectiveness through consolidation of PTO office space; and enhance executive direction and policy support functions.

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND THE FY 2000 BUDGET: COMMERCE SETS A CONTEXT FOR THE FUTURE

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) requires that agencies develop strategic plans that contain goals, objectives, and performance measures for all major programs. The Department of Commerce has embarked on an effort to capitalize on the synergy between our programs and to implement a Strategic Plan and an Annual Performance Plan that respond to these Congressional and stakeholder concerns.

Our Mission Statement and three Strategic Themes are:

The Department of Commerce promotes job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and improved living standards for all Americans by working in partnership with businesses, universities, communities, and workers to:

Theme 1. Build for the future and promote U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace by strengthening and safeguarding the Nation's economic infrastructure. (Economic Infrastructure Theme.)

Theme 2. Keep America competitive with cutting-edge

science and technology and a world-class information base. (Science, Technology, and Information Theme.)

Theme 3. Provide effective management and stewardship of the Nation's resources and assets to ensure sustainable economic opportunity. (Resources/Assets and Management/Stewardship Theme.)

A key advantage of our Strategic Plan's structure is its flexibility, based on the recognition that some programs can have dual applications. For example, some technology programs can be cited under Theme 1 because they support the expansion of the economic infrastructure, as well as Theme 2, because they focus on technological innovation. Similarly, the content and application of patentable new scientific and technological discoveries fall under Theme 2, but the protection of the rights to this intellectual property — an important National asset — makes these programs part of Theme 3 as well.

Under the Secretary's leadership, the Department of Commerce is using its Strategic Plan to establish a context for the future. To pursue the Commerce mission, and to ensure the success of the three Strategic Themes, we need new insights, new information, and application of new technology, all brought together in a unique way. As America moves into the 21st century, the capabilities of and services delivered by the Department will be key to our domestic security and global competitiveness. Commerce is the only federal department whose structure encourages the integration of economics, trade and business development, environmental stewardship and technology and information. The integrated whole is far more powerful on behalf of the Nation than the sum of these separate parts.

The Themes within the Commerce Strategic Plan help identify and capitalize on relationships among bureaus and on partnerships with other agencies and external groups. The Strategic Plan supports the concept that strong working relationships will serve to strengthen the effectiveness of the Department as a whole, as well as demonstrate how individual bureaus logically and critically support the core mission of the Department.

The Commerce Strategic Plan provides the framework for strengthening existing relationships among bureaus and with external partners. Success for Commerce programs in the changing technological world and global economy will depend increasingly on alliances with businesses and industry, universities, State and local governments, and international parties. Partnerships promote the leveraging of resources and talent and often provide the means for meeting program requirements more effectively because of the mutual benefits involved. Partnerships will also be key to help establish performance measures or goals where one agency lacks com-

plete authority over the activities or policies that lead to a particular outcome. Partnerships with other agencies or entities make shared outcomes more achievable and enable broader societal goals to be met more effectively.

OVERVIEW: LINKING OUR PRIORITIES & INITIATIVES, STRATEGIC PLAN, ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN, AND FY 2000 REQUEST

The Administration priorities discussed above complement the Secretarial Initiatives and the Strategic Themes and their underlying goals and performance measures. The linkages between the Administration priorities, the Secretarial Initiatives, and the Strategic Themes are explained in the thematic discussions which follow.

FY 2000 ADMINISTRATION PRIORITIES AND COMMERCE STRATEGIC THEMES

These Strategic Themes are interdependent and help underscore how our programs serve the Nation. Examples of this, and of how the Strategic Plan's program goals and performance measures are supported through the FY 2000 budget request, are discussed in the bureau-specific chapters of this [Budget in Brief](#).

IMPLEMENTING THEME 1: SUPPORT FOR THE NATION'S INFRASTRUCTURE

The Nation's [Economic Infrastructure](#) is defined broadly in the Strategic Plan reflecting Commerce's comprehensive mandates. Under this Theme, Commerce is concerned with the issues surrounding our domestic and international trading capacities, our Nation's job-creation capacities, our support for minority business, our leading technological innovation and improvements in production (and our protection of those new ideas), the economic health of our communities, our information infrastructure, and the provision of environmental predictions essential to protecting life and property.

The following FY 2000 Administration priorities are related to Theme 1:

- Decennial Census and Other Statistical Programs
- Broadening Trade
- Technology for Economic Growth
- Assisting Distressed Communities
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Key Management Initiatives

These initiatives build upon the Department of Commerce's existing commitments and efforts to opening and expanding foreign markets for U.S. goods and services and improving America's export performance. We are also committed to improving coordination and planning among federal export

promotion programs and to reducing or eliminating unnecessary obstacles to private sector exports. In addition, Commerce actively promotes initiatives supporting development of the National Information Infrastructure, expansion of economic development and planning assistance to distressed areas, and expedited technology transfer to private sector users.

The current activities conducted or supported by the Department of Commerce under Theme 1 are not confined to domestic or international trade. Commerce's overall focus is on the Nation's economic infrastructure — the farms, factories, small- and medium-size businesses, and universities that make up our economy and provide jobs for millions of Americans. Commerce programs combine to result directly in job creation and economic efficiency — through promoting trade, developing and protecting technological advances in production and communication — and in supporting job creation by leveraging capital and other resources, and providing needed information, physical resources, and environmental prediction.

Each Commerce goal is a medium- to long-term effort we will pursue through shorter-term, measurable objectives. Progress in meeting these objectives will be shown in specific annual accomplishments (or performance measures).

IMPLEMENTING THEME 2: SUPPORT FOR THE NATION'S SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INFORMATION INITIATIVES

The issues underlying Theme 2 — [Science/ Technology/ Information](#) — have grown in importance as science and technology have become increasingly pervasive in our society. Under Theme 2, we set national policy and examine issues of technological development and innovation, conduct scientific studies and data analysis leading to longer-range environmental predictions, provide information-based support to U.S. business and relating to international trade (ranging from the Decennial Census to specific market analysis), focus on the radio frequency spectrum and technological ways in which broadcasting is conducted, and conduct scientific and technical research in support of national needs.

The following FY 2000 Administration priorities are related to Theme 2:

- Decennial Census and Other Statistical Programs
- Oceans and Atmosphere
- Broadening Trade
- Technology for Economic Growth
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Key Management Initiatives

Maintaining cutting-edge science and technology and a world-class information base are critical to keeping America com-

petitive. Commerce bureaus work in concert to carry out this strategy and, in so doing, support the Departmental mission to promote job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and improved living standards for all Americans.

Promoting the application of cutting-edge science and technology by American businesses in their daily operation is critical to strengthening the international competitive position of American firms. Commerce programs support R&D and promote the application of innovative technologies to commercialization of business processes; ensure protection of intellectual property; expand opportunities in international markets through export licensing; provide management and technical support to small- and medium-sized businesses and to economically distressed areas; and, collect and disseminate economic data and environmental information used by private and public sector policy makers to measure our Nation's economic well-being.

IMPLEMENTING THEME 3: SUPPORT FOR THE NATION'S RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND STEWARDSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

The Resource/Asset Management/Stewardship activities under Theme 3 encompass several diverse Commerce Department responsibilities. Under a series of legislative mandates Commerce has both direct and indirect management responsibilities for specific national resources, and stewardship responsibilities to ensure the optimum use of national assets. For example, Theme 3 focuses on intangible resources and assets — we grant access rights to intellectual property and to portions of the radio frequency spectrum. But at the same time, within Theme 3, Commerce has direct responsibilities for fishery management activities, recovering protected spe-

cies, and the sustainable use and development of coastal resources. Under this Theme, Commerce is also concerned with the assets presented by closed military bases, and how best those assets can be converted for effective use by the local community.

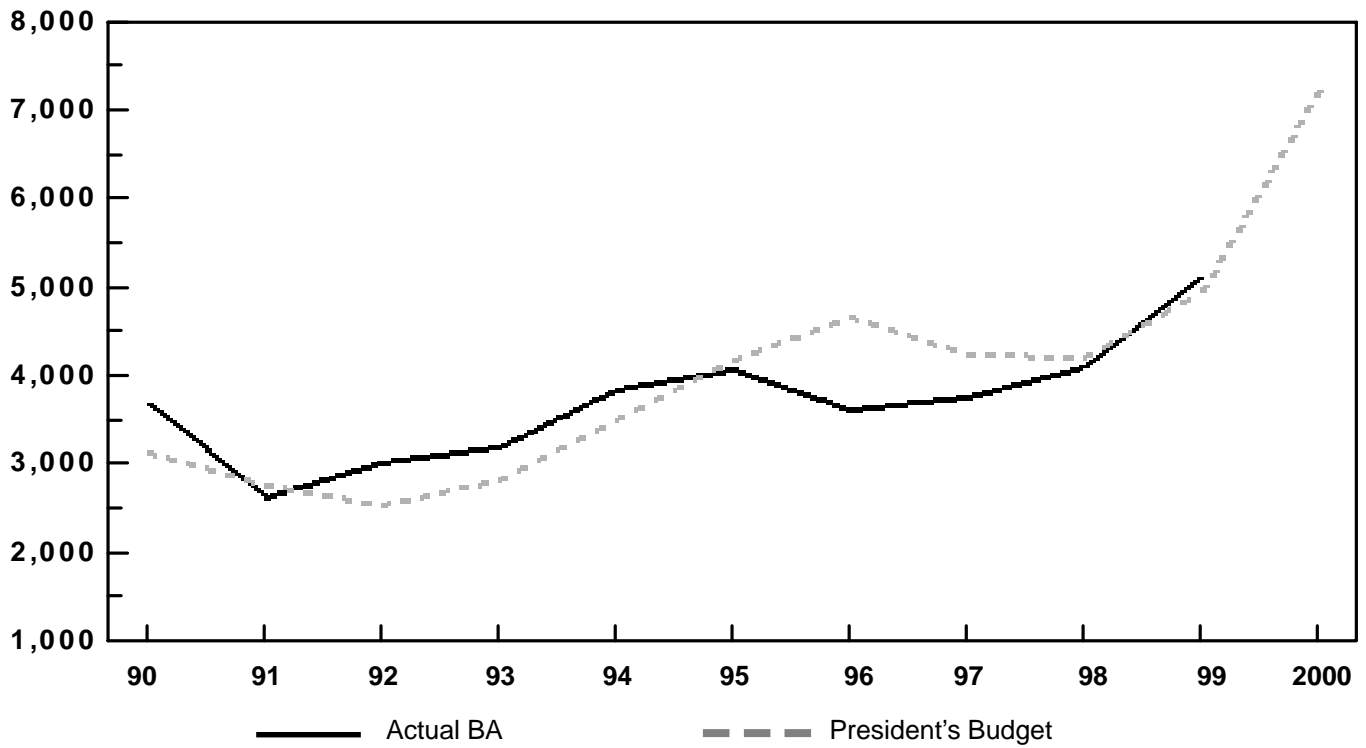
The following FY 2000 Administration priorities are related to Theme 3:

- Oceans and Atmosphere
- Technology for Economic Growth
- Assisting Distressed Communities
- Key Management Initiatives

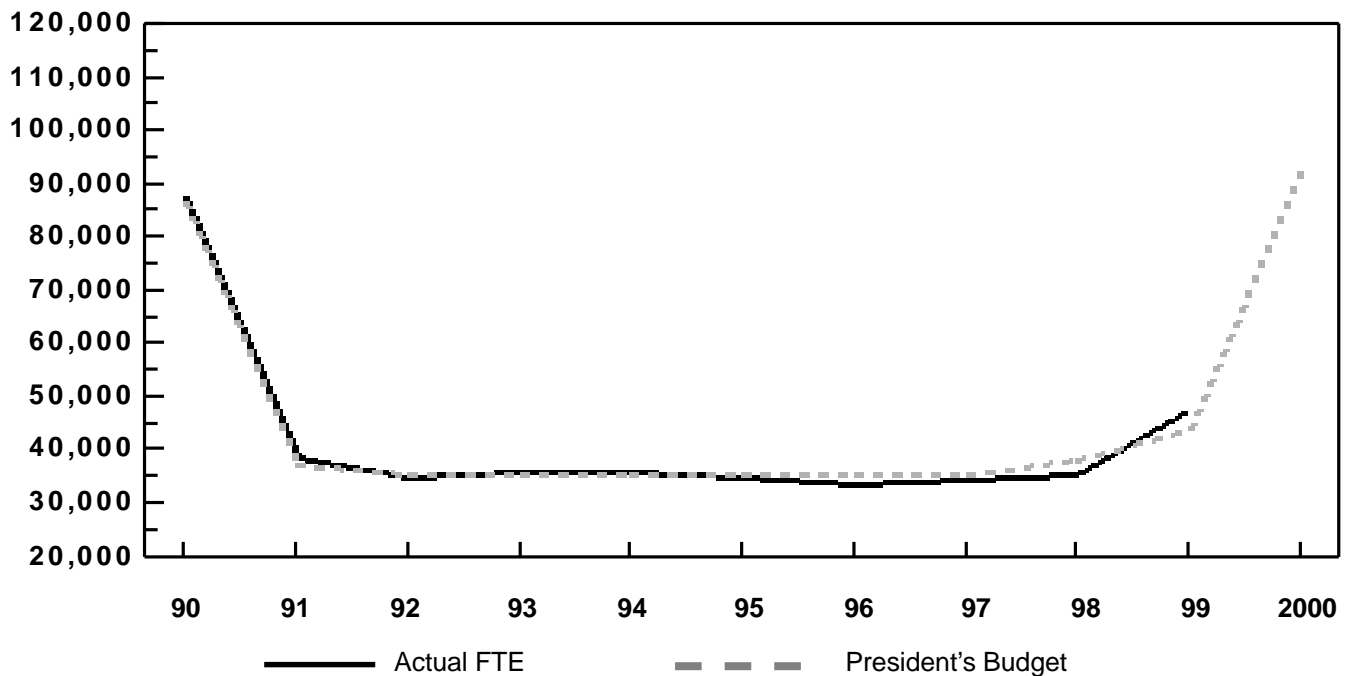
These priorities build on the significant role that the Department of Commerce already plays in the management of our national resources. We are committed to ensuring that the economic benefits of these resources are available, on a sustainable basis, to the entire Nation. Departmental initiatives promote community and individual use of our national assets to ensure continuing increases in the economic well-being of the Nation.

The Department of Commerce has a diverse role in the management of our national resources. Illustrating this diversity in its resource management role, the Department of Commerce provides economic adjustment assistance to communities affected by military base closures and defense facility downsizing, implements competitive grant programs supporting the development of the National Information Infrastructure, and manages the granting of intellectual property rights, the use of the radio frequency spectrum, and ocean and coastal resources.

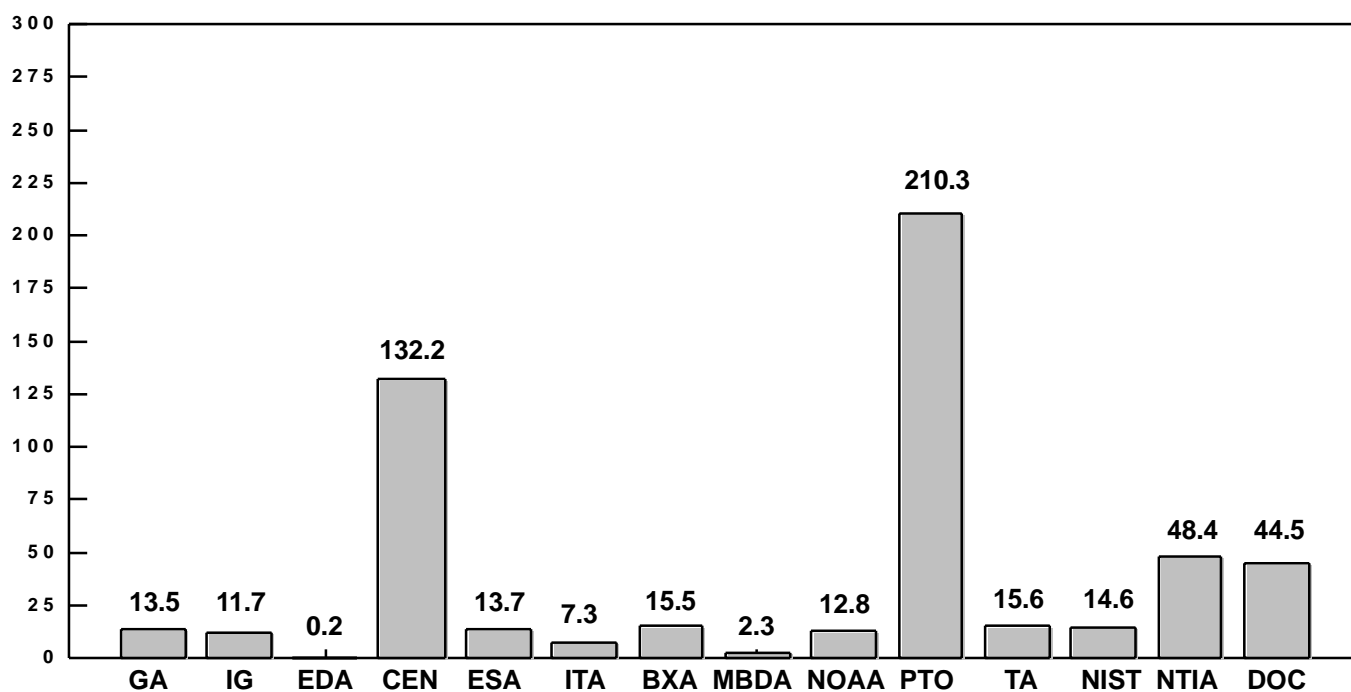
Department of Commerce
Budget Authority
FY 1990 - FY 2000



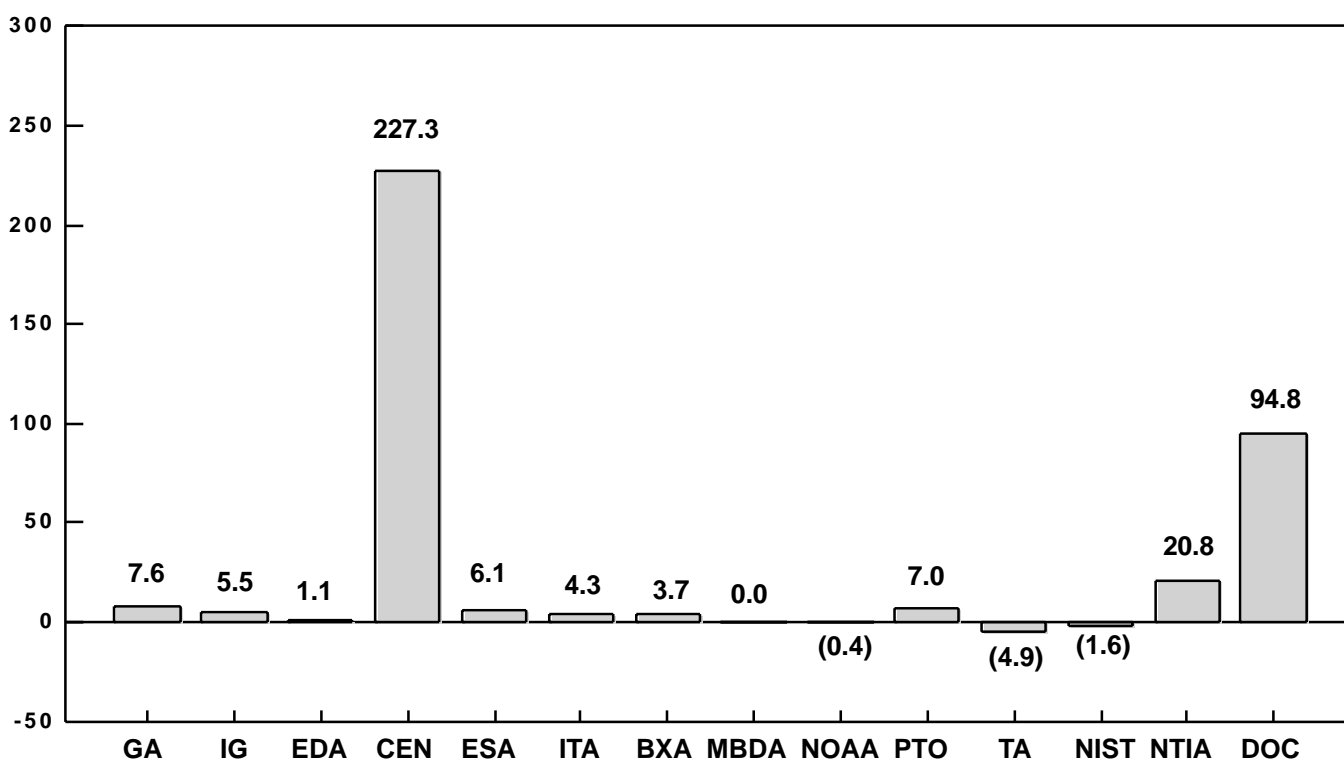
Department of Commerce
FTE Employment
FY 1990 - FY 2000



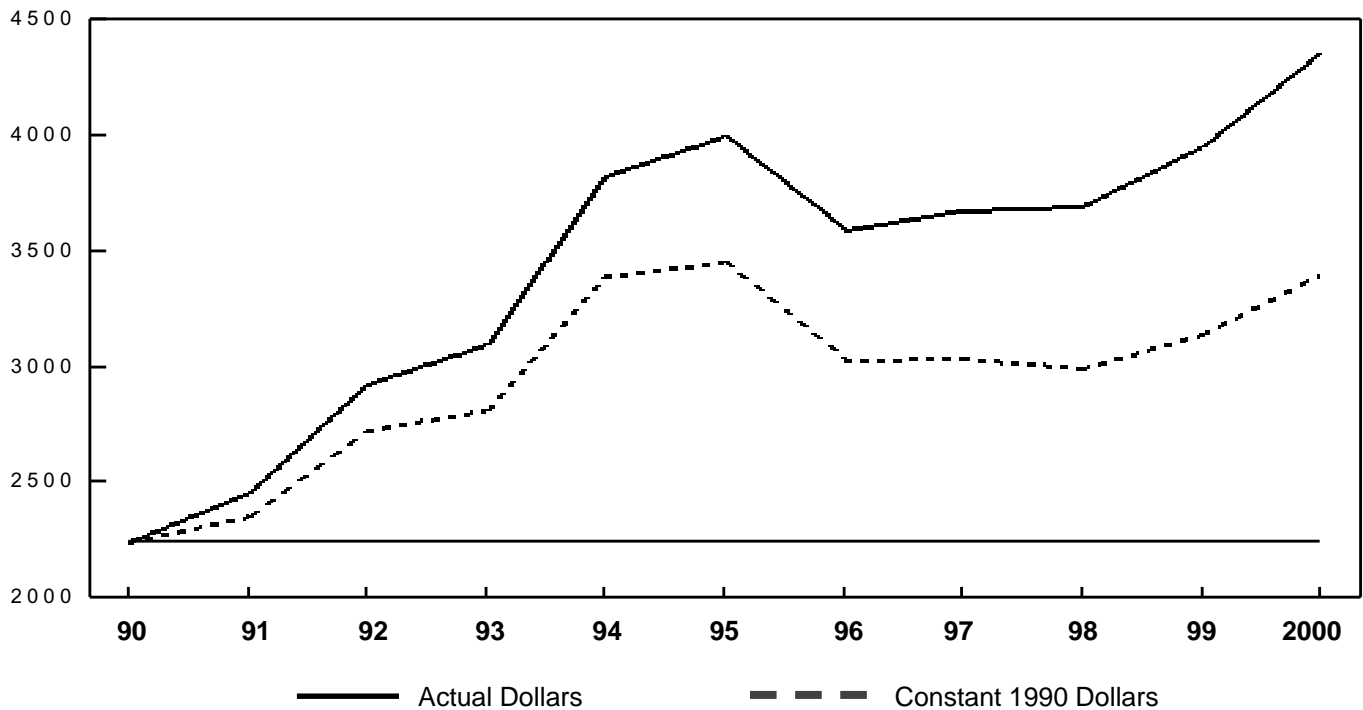
Department of Commerce
Change in Appropriations - Percent of Total
1999 vs 2000



Department of Commerce
Change in FTE - Percent of Total
1999 vs 2000



Department of Commerce Actual vs Constant Dollars 1990 - 2000

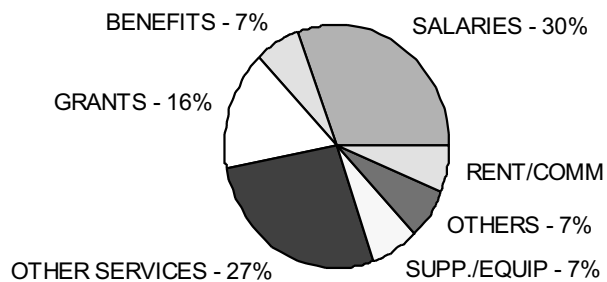


Excludes Periodic Censuses

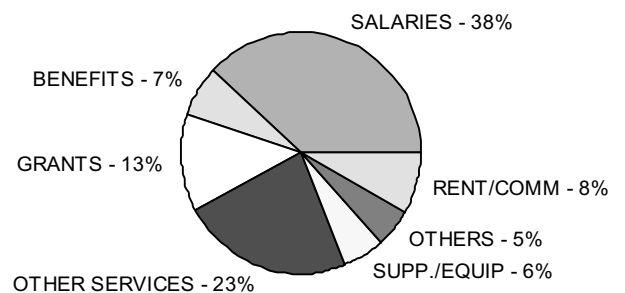
FY 2000 constant 1990 dollar level approximates FY 1993 actual level

Department of Commerce Types of Expenditure - 1999 vs 2000

1999



2000



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FUNDING AND EMPLOYMENT

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Discretionary	\$4,165,321	\$5,067,225	\$7,191,793	\$2,124,568
Mandatory	(52,638)	72,702	79,602	6,900
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	4,112,683	5,139,927	7,271,395	2,131,468
OUTLAYS				
Discretionary	\$4,251,239	\$4,745,586	\$6,627,912	\$1,882,326
Mandatory	(204,585)	22,524	17,585	(4,939)
TOTAL OUTLAYS	4,046,654	4,768,110	6,645,497	1,877,387
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT	35,743	47,677 *	92,844 *	45,167
PERMANENT POSITIONS	32,850	35,452	36,373	921

BUDGET AUTHORITY -- FY 1998, FY 1999 AND FY 2000

(in thousands of dollars)

	<u>1998</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>		<u>Change</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999 - 2000</u>
DISCRETIONARY				
General Administration	\$29,490	\$34,700	\$34,046	(\$ 654)
Inspector General	20,140	21,000	23,454	2,454
Economic Development Administration	362,028	413,073	393,350	(19,723)
Bureau of the Census	689,091	1,339,949	3,071,698	1,731,749
Economic and Statistical Analysis	47,499	48,490	55,123	6,633
International Trade Administration	299,430	285,014	305,431	20,417
Bureau of Export Administration	43,900	52,661	60,455	7,794
Minority Business Development Agency	25,000	27,300	27,627	327
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	(3,000)	(915)	0	915
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	1,989,132	2,198,001	2,480,303	282,302
Patent and Trademark Office	(81,316)	(78,458)	(43,991)	34,467
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	8,500	9,495	8,972	(523)
National Technical Information Service	0	1,000	2,000	1,000
National Institute of Standards & Technology	677,877	662,150	734,956	72,806
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	57,550	48,765	72,369	23,604
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	4,165,321	5,062,225	7,225,793	2,163,568
MANDATORY				
General Administration	739	700	700	0
Economic Development Revolving Fund	0	0	0	0
Bureau of the Census	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	71,319	69,426	76,326	6,900
Subtotal	82,058	80,126	87,026	6,900
Offsetting receipts	(134,696)	(7,424)	(7,424)	0
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	(52,638)	72,702	79,602	6,900
PROPOSED FY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL				
Discretionary				
NOAA-Operations, Research & Facilities	0	1,880	0	(1,880)
NOAA - Fishing Finance Program Account	0	3,120	0	(3,120)
SUBTOTAL, FY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL	0	5,000	0	(5,000)
PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL				
Discretionary				
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
SUBTOTAL, PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL	0	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	4,112,683	5,139,927	7,271,395	2,131,468

OUTLAYS -- FY 1998, FY 1999 AND FY 2000

(in thousands of dollars)

	<u>1998</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>		<u>Change</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999 - 2000</u>
DISCRETIONARY				
General Administration	\$32,459	\$34,528	\$33,679	(\$ 849)
Inspector General	20,032	21,137	23,160	2,023
Economic Development Administration	387,291	439,510	438,656	(854)
Bureau of the Census	618,808	1,237,429	2,837,586	1,600,157
Economic and Statistical Analysis	45,809	50,408	54,509	4,101
International Trade Administration	292,589	273,273	294,751	21,478
Bureau of Export Administration	43,184	53,432	58,684	5,252
Minority Business Development Agency	28,231	32,439	28,367	(4,072)
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	104	479	0	(479)
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	2,102,838	2,062,481	2,337,690	275,209
Patent and Trademark Office	(56,251)	(201,381)	(169,568)	31,813
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	6,536	21,878	9,663	(12,215)
National Technical Information Service	192	16,241	(675)	(16,916)
National Institute of Standards & Technology	668,113	631,874	650,828	18,954
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	61,304	66,858	64,582	(2,276)
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	4,251,239	4,740,586	6,661,912	1,921,326
MANDATORY				
General Administration	3,236	700	700	0
Economic Development Administration	(2,124)	(1,000)	(1,000)	0
Bureau of the Census	(76,404)	7,400	9,200	1,800
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	5,403	22,848	16,109	(6,739)
Subtotal	(69,889)	29,948	25,009	(4,939)
Offsetting receipts	(134,696)	(7,424)	(7,424)	0
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	(204,585)	22,524	17,585	(4,939)
PROPOSED FY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL				
Discretionary				
NOAA-Operations, Research & Facilities	0	1,880	0	(1,880)
NOAA - Fishing Finance Program Account	0	3,120	0	(3,120)
SUBTOTAL, FY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL	0	5,000	0	(5,000)
PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL				
Discretionary				
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
SUBTOTAL, PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL	0	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	4,046,654	4,768,110	6,645,497	1,877,387

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT - 1998, 1999 & 2000

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1999-2000</u>
General Administration	748	962	1,035	73
Inspector General	192	218	230	12
Economic Development Administration	252	268	271	3
Bureau of the Census	10,113	19,617 1/	64,208	44,591
Economic and Statistical Analysis	492	537	570	33
International Trade Administration	2,115	2,313	2,413	100
Bureau of Export Administration	362	464	481	17
Minority Business Development Agency	89	120	120	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	12,267	12,803	12,726	(77)
Patent and Trademark Office	5,300	6,358	6,801	443
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	39	50	51	1
National Technical Information Service	338	424	400	(24)
National Institute of Standards & Technology	3,174	3,255	3,202	(53)
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	262	288	336 2/	48
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	35,743	47,677	92,844	45,167

1/ Includes 150 FTE not included in the President's Budget.

2/ Reflects an adjustment of -12 FTE from the President's Budget.

PERMANENT POSITIONS - 1998, 1999 & 2000

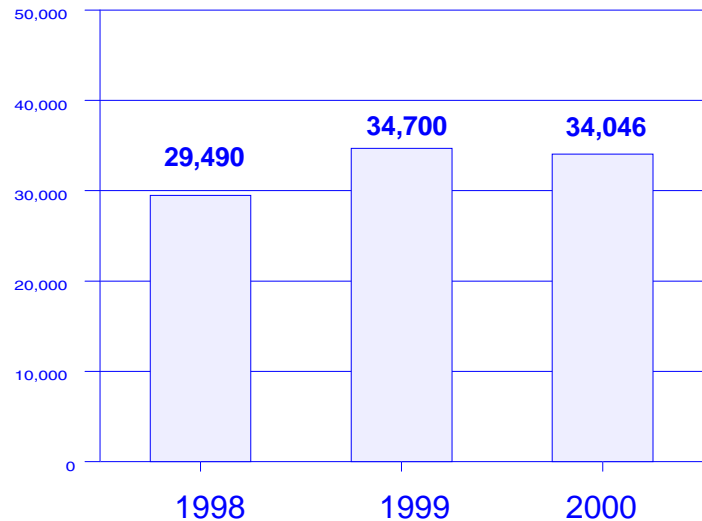
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1999-2000</u>
General Administration	916	1007	1,080	73
Inspector General	226	237	250	13
Economic Development Administration	253	261	265	4
Bureau of the Census	4,867	6,325	6,627	302
Economic and Statistical Analysis	559	578	622	44
International Trade Administration	2,484	2,548	2,684	136
Bureau of Export Administration	368	468	491	23
Minority Business Development Agency	133	133	133	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	13,195	12,870	12,986	116
Patent and Trademark Office	5,889	7,061	7,289	228
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	51	53	53	0
National Technical Information Service	456	456	432	(24)
National Institute of Standards & Technology	3,162	3,162	3,113	(49)
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	291	293	348	55
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	32,850	35,452	36,373	921

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GA Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

Within General Administration (GA), the Salaries and Expenses account provides funding for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and support staff. Responsibilities involve policy development and implementation affecting U.S. and international activities as well as establishing the internal goals and operations of the Department. The functions include serving as the primary liaison with the Executive Branch, and Congressional and private sector groups, and acting as the management and administrative control point for the Department.



SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

			2000	Increase
Appropriation	1998	1999	Estimate	(Decrease)
Salaries and Expenses	\$27,490	\$30,000	\$34,046	\$4,046
Transfer from EDA (P.L. 105-119)	1,000			
Transfer from NOAA (P.L. 105-118)	1,000			0
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)		5,350		(5,350)
Transfer of Y2K Funds to ITA		(350)		350
Transfer of Y2K Funds to MDBA		(300)		300
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	29,490	34,700	34,046	(654)

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	249	260	271	11
Reimbursable	48	48	48	0
Working Capital Fund	588	668	727	59
Franchise Fund	31	31	34	3
Total	916	1,007	1,080	73

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			260	\$34,700
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
System Acquisition Office			11	700
Continuation of 1999 Operating Level				1,207
Non-recurring Y2K Funds				(4,700)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise	0	\$194		
2000 Pay raise	0	647		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	0	138		
Within-grade step increases	0	193		
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	0	0		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)	0	(24)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)	0	31		
Thrift Savings Plan	0	41		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI	0	15		
Health insurance	0	43		
Employees' Compensation Fund	0	21		
Travel	0	3		
FTS2000	0	9		
Rent payments to GSA	0	88		
Postage	0	2		
NARA Storage	0	29		
Printing and reproduction	0	2		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund	0	766		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	0	(70)		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	11		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	2,139
Less Amount Absorbed			0	0
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			11	(654)
2000 Base			271	34,046
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			271	34,046

Comparison by Activity

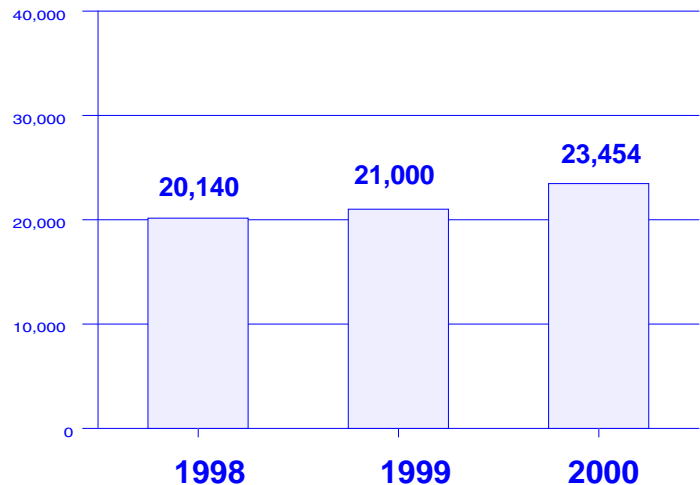
	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Executive Direction	93	\$13,076	93	\$13,391	93	\$13,391	0	\$0
Departmental Staff Services	167	22,619	178	20,655	178	20,655	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	260	35,695	271	34,046	271	34,046	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	48	47,000	48	47,000	48	47,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	308	82,695	319	81,046	319	81,046	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(995)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(48)	(47,000)			(48)	(47,000)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	(48)	(47,995)			(48)	(47,000)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	260	34,700			271	34,046		
Transferred from other accounts	0	(4,700)			0	0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	260	30,000			271	34,046		

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, inspections and investigations to combat mismanagement, fraud, waste and abuse of Department resources, and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Commerce programs.

IG Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	2000 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (Decrease)
Inspector General	\$20,140	\$21,000	\$23,454	\$2,454

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Inspector General	226	237	250	13
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Inspector General

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			237	\$21,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise	0	\$124		
2000 Pay raise	0	460		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	0	12		
Full year cost of positions financed in FY FY 1999	0	172		
Within-grade step increases	0	141		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(49)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	93		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI	0	28		
Health insurance	0	26		
Employees' Compensation Fund	0	18		
Travel	0	10		
Rent payments to GSA	0	39		
FTS	0	2		
Printing and reproduction	0	2		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund	0	116		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	0	44		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	31		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	1,269
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(333)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	936
2000 Base			237	21,936
Program Changes			13	1,518
2000 APPROPRIATION			250	23,454

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Inspector General	237	\$21,000	237	\$21,936	250	\$23,454	13	\$1,518
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	237	21,000	237	21,936	250	23,454	13	1,518
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS		1,100		500		500	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	237	22,100	237	22,436	250	23,954	13	1,518
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(1,100)				(500)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	0	(1,100)			0	(500)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	237	21,000			250	23,454		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>2000 Decennial Census</u>	237	\$21,936	+8	+\$465
<u>Financial Statement Audits</u>			+5	+\$1,053

The requested funding will provide resources necessary for the 2000 Decennial Census and the Financial Statement Audits.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

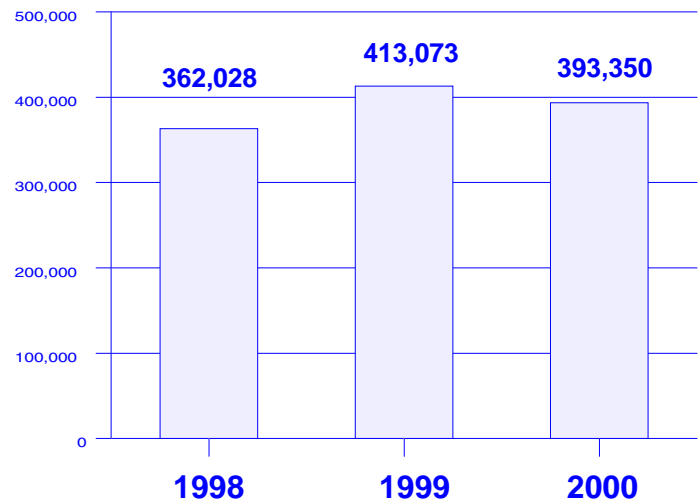
The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides a broad range of economic development funding and assistance to stimulate employment and increase income in distressed communities, promoting greater national productivity and balanced economic growth. EDA responds to community needs and priorities that create private sector jobs and leverage private capital. EDA carries out its Economic Development Assistance Program (EDAP) through a network of headquarters and regional personnel, working with local leaders to identify and fund high priority projects in the neediest communities. EDA's foremost objective has been and continues to be to create a climate conducive to the development of private enterprise in America's distressed communities.

EDA is presenting its FY 2000 Budget Request under the mantle of its recent reauthorization. During the second session of the 105th Congress, Congress passed legislation to reauthorize EDA's programs, the first time in 18 years. The new legislation, the Economic Development Administration and Appalachian Regional Development Reform Act of 1998, encourages cooperation among Federal agencies, and provides for long-needed improvements that strengthen EDA's economic development tools through changes that lessen burdens on applicants, facilitate program delivery, and enhance program flexibility to address the needs of the Nation's most distressed communities.

EDA programs serve our nation's most distressed communities. In FY 2000, EDA grants will continue to assist communities characterized by high unemployment, low

EDA Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



growth rate, loss of jobs, out-migration, defense adjustment, and long-term economic deterioration. EDA proposes to realign its traditional budget structure to emphasize its EDA's customers and their needs while retaining familiar program categories. The traditional programs: Public Works, Planning, Technical Assistance, Research, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Economic Adjustment, and Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance are now folded under each of the new categories described below.

Community and Regional Economic Enhancement serves as a catalyst for assisting distressed communities in achieving their long-term economic potential which is based upon locally and regionally developed priorities. EDA, working in partnership with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, regional economic development districts, public and private non-profit organizations and Indian Tribes, serves as a catalyst for assisting distressed communities in achieving their long-term competitive economic potential through strategic investment of resources. EDA provides investments in a variety of geographical areas. Criteria for eligibility relate to such general indicators of distress as substantial and persistent unemployment levels, low incomes, and slow job growth. A number of additional, more specialized criteria may also qualify an area for assistance, such as base closures, natural disaster, or long-term loss of economic activity. EDA investments will be concentrated on projects for construction or expansion of community infrastructure and development facilities which include water and sewer systems that support industrial parks and skill training facilities, business development assistance,



economic development planning and implementation, technical assistance and revolving loan funds.

Community Economic Adjustment provides technical assistance to U.S. firms and industries economically injured as a result of international trade competition.

The Disaster Mitigation and Economic Recovery program provides long-term economic recovery assistance to communities adversely impacted by major catastrophic disasters. In major disaster situations, these programs will allow EDA to provide the planning and business recovery assistance critically needed prior to passage/availability of any additional emergency supplemental appropriations.

Through a coordinated, comprehensive information-gathering and distribution process, the EDA **National Program Analysis and Information Consolidation** program will serve as the agency's conduit and repository for best practices in economic development.

EDA's goal is to promote economic development in distressed areas, as measured by new private investment, new and saved jobs, and increased local tax bases, all geared towards increased productivity and global competitiveness. As it strives to support this goal, EDA continues a series of evaluations to gauge the effectiveness of its efforts. The first evaluation, undertaken by Rutgers University, confirmed substantial, positive outcomes as a result of EDA investments.

Measures and Targets Summary

Goal

Create jobs and private enterprise in economically distressed communities

Measure

Permanent jobs created or retained

Private dollars invested

State and local matching funds committed for EDA projects

Percent of public works and economic adjustment construction and revolving loan fund grants in areas of highest distress

Application process time for grants

Build community capacity to achieve and sustain economic growth

Percent of clients rating technical assistance received as a 7 on a 1 to 10 scale

Percent of clients rating trade adjustment assistance received as a 7 on a 1 to 10 scale

EDA Performance Measures

EDA performance measures focus on long-term outcomes, and our performance goals are developed through systematic program evaluations (e.g., Rutgers et al.) that document the long-term results of EDA investments in distressed areas. For example, FY 2000 grants for public works and revolving loan fund projects are expected to create or retain 66,753 jobs by FY 2009.

EDA is developing a reporting system to track long-term outcomes (e.g., job creation and retention, private sector investment) reported by grantees over a period of years following grant award and project completion. FY 2000 grantees will report on program outcomes in 2003, 2006 and 2009. Similarly, outcomes for FY 1999 grant awards will be reported in 2002, 2005, and 2007. EDA introduced reporting requirements in FY 1997, but most of these grantees will not start reporting until the year 2000. In the interim, EDA is conducting pilot reviews of earlier projects (e.g., FY 1993 grant awards) to validate targets and train EDA staff and grantees on valid methods for reporting and verifying outcome data.

To supplement the long-term measures, EDA has developed a set of interim and process measures that can be used by managers on regular basis to set targets and track performance in critical areas that affect program outcomes (e.g., targeting investments to areas of highest distress and improving the quality and timeliness of EDA assistance). The interim measures will ensure annual reporting to gauge progress toward long-term goals.

Target

6,675 by FY 2003
33,376 by FY 2006
66,753 by FY 2009

\$0.19 billion by FY2003
\$0.95 billion by FY2006
\$1.98 billion by FY2009

\$114 million by FY2000

20% for FY 2000

80% for FY 2000

75% by FY 2000

75% by FY 2000

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Build community capacity to achieve and sustain economic growth	Number of research and technical assistance results published or presented nationally each year	5 annually
	Percent of local technical assistance and economic adjustment strategy grants in areas of highest distress	20% for FY 2000
	Percent of local jurisdictions contributing financial support for regional economic development planning	75% by FY 2000

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

			2000	Increase
Appropriation	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$21,028	\$24,000	\$28,971	\$4,971
EDAP	342,000	368,379	364,379	(4,000)
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	363,028	392,379	393,350	971

Transfer To:

EDA S&E from Revolving Fund (P.L. 105-119)	3,000	0	0	0
--------------------------------------------	-------	---	---	---

Transfer From:

Revolving Fund to: (P.L. 105-119)

EDA S&E (3,000)

GA S&E (1,000)

Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)		694	0	(694)
--------------------------------------	--	-----	---	-------

Transfer from Agriculture (P.L. 105-277)		20,000	0	(20,000)
------------------------------------------	--	--------	---	----------

TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	362,028	413,073	393,350	(19,723)
-------------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	253	261	265	4
EDAP	0	0	0	0
Total	253	261	265	4

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			261	\$25,594
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Non-recurring items			0	(1,594)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise	0	\$159		
2000 Pay raise	0	507		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	0	31		
Within-grade step increases	0	133		
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	0	0		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(45)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	56		
Thrift Savings Plan	0	11		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI	0	33		
Health insurance	0	30		
Employees' Compensation Fund	0	31		
Travel	0	20		
Rent payments to GSA	0	64		
Postage	0	1		
FTS	0	20		
Printing and reproduction	0	4		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund	0	105		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	0	(162)		
NARA Storage and Maintenance	0	34		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	23		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	1,055
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(118)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(657)
2000 Base			261	24,937
Program Changes			4	4,034
2000 APPROPRIATION			265	28,971

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Salaries and expenses	261	\$26,177	261	\$24,937	265	\$28,971	4	\$4,034
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	261	26,177	261	24,937	265	28,971	4	4,034
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	7	1,460	7	760	7	760	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	268	27,637	268	25,697	272	29,731	4	4,034
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(3,083)			0	(2,500)		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(7)	(1,460)			(7)	(760)		
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	2,500			0	2,500		
Subtotal, financing	0	(2,043)			0	(760)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	261	25,594			265	28,971		
Transferred from other accounts	0	(1,594)			0	0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	261	24,000			265	28,971		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Salaries and Expenses</u>	261	\$24,937	4	+\$4,034

An increase is requested in Salaries and Expenses to fully fund through regular appropriations the agency's current programs and to provide adequate staffing for new responsibilities in community and economic adjustment and disaster assistance (+4 pos.; +\$4,034). These resources will enable staff to effectively manage appropriations increases achieved since FY 1993 in response to natural disasters and defense downsizing which have created an extensive portfolio of about 1,900 active, open economic development projects valued at about \$1.0 billion.

APPROPRIATION: Economic Development Assistance Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			0	387,479
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Non-recurring items				(19,100)
2000 Base			0	368,379
Program Changes			0	(4,000)
2000 APPROPRIATION			0	364,379

Comparison by Activity

	<u>1999 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Community and Regional Economic Enhancement	0	\$353,899	0	\$353,899	0	\$346,899	0	(\$ 7,000)
Public Works	0	[205,850]	0	[205,850]	0	[191,178]	0	[-14,672]
Planning	0	[24,000]	0	[24,000]	0	[29,671]	0	[5,671]
Technical Assistance	0	[7,999]	0	[7,999]	0	[10,000]	0	[2,001]
Economic Adjustment Assistance	0	[31,250]	0	[31,250]	0	[51,250]	0	[20,000]
Defense Economic Adjustment	0	[84,800]	0	[84,800]	0	[64,800]	0	[-20,000]
Community Economic Adjustment	0	9,500	0	9,500	0	12,000	0	2,500
Trade Adjustment Assistance	0	[9,500]	0	[9,500]	0	[12,000]	0	[2,500]
National Program Analysis and Information Consolidation	0	1,601	0	1,601	0	2,101	0	500
Technical Assistance	0	[1,101]	0	[1,101]	0	[1,601]	0	[500]
Research and Evaluation	0	[500]	0	[500]	0	[500]	0	[0]
Disaster Mitigation and Economic Recovery	0	3,379	0	3,379	0	3,379	0	0
Economic Adjustment Assistance	0	[3,379]		[3,379]		[3,379]	0	[0]
Hurricanes Andrew/Fran/Hortense	0	2,284						
1996 Floods	0	24						
Upper Midwest Floods	0	12,016						
Tri-State Floods	0	1,439						
Defense Adjust/Miss. Inst./City of Hes	0	1,106						
Alaska	0	19,100						
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	404,348	0	368,379	0	364,379	0	(4,000)
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS		600		0		0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	404,948	0	368,379	0	364,379	0	(4,000)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(16,869)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	0	(600)			0	0		
Subtotal, financing	0	(17,469)			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	387,479			0	364,379		
Transferred from other accounts	0	(19,100)			0	0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	368,379			0	364,379		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>EDAP</u>	0	\$368,379	0	-\$4,000

A net decrease is requested for EDAP (0 pos.; -\$4,000). Within this amount, an increase is requested in Economic Adjustment to help distressed communities recover from sudden and/or severe economic downturns such as those caused by increased foreign imports, international trade agreements, industry downsizings, plant closings, environmental regulations, and natural disasters. A portion of this increase will be used to assist the Northeast region with economic diversification and financial restructuring necessitated by Federal restrictions imposed on the fisheries industry. EDA will provide assistance to adversely impacted fishermen and communities in the Northeast in the form of planning and technical assistance grants, grants to revolving loan funds, and public works construction grants (0 pos.; +\$20,000). An increase is requested for Planning to increase support of the nationwide network of Economic Development Districts and tribal planning organizations serving areas of high economic distress or to establish new organizations in distressed areas of the country currently not receiving local economic development assistance (0 pos.; +\$5,671). An increase is requested for Technical Assistance to expand the University Center program by establishing five to seven new University Centers in FY 2000, and a portion of the increase will be allocated to EDA regional offices to start additional University Centers in underserved areas (0 pos.; +\$2,501). Lastly, an increase is requested for Trade Adjustment Assistance to provide direct technical assistant to trade-impacted firms (0 pos.; +\$2,500).

A decrease is proposed for Public Works. However, this program will remain the mainstay of EDA's traditional programs for assisting economically distressed areas (0 pos.; -\$14,672). Although a decrease is proposed for Defense Economic Adjustment, EDA will continue to deliver economic development assistance to the most significantly impacted communities, EDA expects that funding requirements will decline (0 pos.; -\$20,000). These decreases will not hinder EDA program effectiveness or delivery. Instead, the strategic targeting of resources will enable EDA to focus on the Nation's neediest communities.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Census Bureau's mission is to collect and provide high quality statistics about the American people and economy. To deliver high value, the Bureau must target measurement on those trends and segments of our population and economy most critical to continued American success and prosperity.

The **Salaries and Expenses** appropriation provides for monthly, quarterly and annual surveys, and other programs which require a constant annual funding level. The Bureau's current population and housing surveys and analysis provide detailed and integrated information on the social, demographic, economic and housing conditions of the U.S. These programs are used for planning by both the public and private sectors.

The **Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD)** was established and funded through mandatory appropriations by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of FY 1996 (P.L. 104-193). The SPD provides policy makers with socioeconomic data on the impact of the welfare provisions of the Act.

The **Periodic Censuses and Programs** appropriation funds the decennial census conducted every ten years, the economic censuses and the census of governments which are conducted every five years, as well as other programs which are conducted on a cyclical nature.

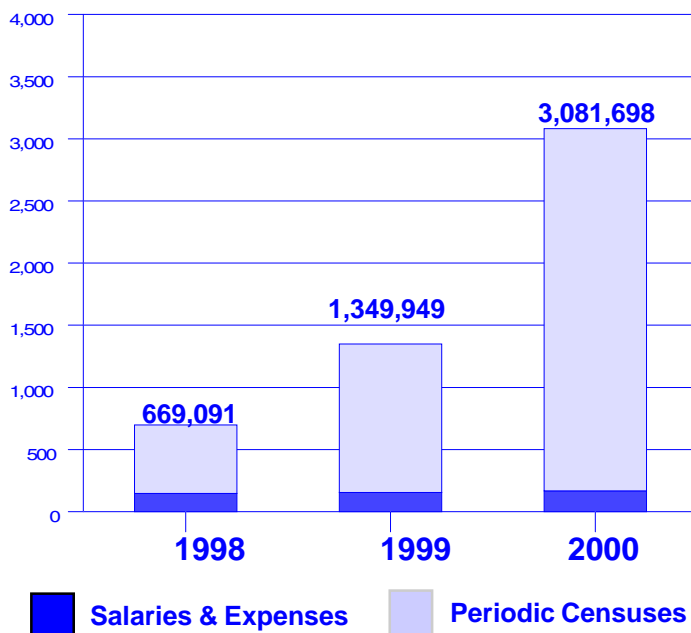


© Joe Sohm / Chromosohm / Stock Connection / PNI

The **Working Capital Fund** is a non appropriated account used to finance services within the Census Bureau. These services are more efficiently performed on a centralized basis

CENSUS Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



and include reimbursable work Census performs for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, foreign governments and the private sector.

Strategic Plan and Performance Measures

Census supports two strategic themes of the Department of Commerce: **Economic Infrastructure** and **Science Technology and Information**. The goals supported under each theme are to provide quality, timely and relevant data.

A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and Census's budget justification.

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Provide quality data:		
Decennial	Net population undercount	0.1%*
Economic	Accuracy score	TBD
Demographic	% of household surveys attaining 100% of reliability specifications**	100
	% of household surveys with initial response rates >90%***	100
Provide timely and relevant data:		
Decennial	Meet all Census 2000 published data release milestones on time	100% on time
	Qualitative independent evaluations	NA
Economic	Meet all principal economic indicator published release dates on time	100% on time
	Customer satisfaction ranking****	>4 (5 point scale)
Demographic	Reduce time between of data collection and data release for selected household surveys	5% annual decrease
	Qualitative customer evaluation	NA

* Assumes Congress allows sampling for non-response and the integrated coverage measurement survey (ICM).

** Reliability: A series of statistical measurements that define the precision of a survey; e.g., standard error, coefficient of variation, and sample design effect.

*** Excludes household expenditure surveys.

**** This is a Bureau of Economic Analysis measure that is affected by the performance of Census economic programs.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Discretionary Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	\$137,278	\$136,147	\$156,944	\$20,797
Periodic Censuses and Programs	555,813	1,186,902	2,914,754	1,727,852
Total Discretionary Appropriation	693,091	1,323,049	3,071,698	1,748,649

Transfer of Y2K to S&E (P.L. 105-277)	0	10,000	0	(10,000)
Transfer of Y2K to PCP (P.L. 105-277)	0	10,900	0	(10,900)
Transfer To Oth Acct (P.L. 105-277)	(4,000)	(4,000)	0	4,000

Permanent Appropriation

Survey of Program Dynamics	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Salaries and Expenses	147,278	156,147	166,944	10,797
Periodic Censuses and Programs	551,813	1,193,802	2,914,754	1,720,952
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	699,091	1,349,949	3,081,698	1,731,749

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	1,460	1,468	1,468	0
Periodic Censuses and Programs	2,189	3,390	3,692	302
Total, Discretionary Positions	3,649	4,858	5,160	302
Mandatory	91	60	60	0
Working Capital Fund	1,127	1,407	1,407	0
Total Positions	4,867	6,325	6,627	302

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			1,468	\$146,147
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$861		
2000 Pay raise		3,224		
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund		113		
Within-grade step increases		2,132		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(1,037)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		1,304		
Thrift Savings Plan		44		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		785		
Health insurance		288		
Employees' Compensation Fund		21		
Travel		42		
Rent payments to GSA		169		
Postage		37		
FTS		72		
Printing and reproduction		28		
Other services:				
DOC Working Capital Fund		6,153		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		88		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		352		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	14,676
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(3,879)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	10,797
2000 Base			1,468	156,944
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			1,468	156,944

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Current surveys and statistics								
Current economic statistics	1,046	\$92,838	1,046	\$100,118	1,046	\$100,118	0	\$0
Current demographic statistics	381	49,704	381	52,867	381	52,867	0	0
Survey development & data serv.	41	3,605	41	3,959	41	3,959	0	0
Subtotal, Discretionary Obligations	1,468	146,147	1,468	156,944	1,468	156,944	0	0
Survey of Program Dynamics	60	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	1,528	156,147	1,528	166,944	1,528	166,944	0	0
FINANCING								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	0	0			0	0		
Non-Federal sources	0	0			0	0		
Subtotal, financing	0	0			0	0		
Less Permanent Appropriation	(60)	(10,000)			(60)	(10,000)		
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BA	1,468	146,147			1,468	156,944		
Transfer from other accounts		(10,000)			0	0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,468	136,147			1,468	156,944		

APPROPRIATION: Periodic Censuses and Programs

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
1999 Enacted			3,390	\$1,193,802
Adjustments to Base				
Other Changes				
1999 Pay raise		\$721		
2000 Pay raise		2,408		
Within-grade step increases		4,338		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(779)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		979		
Thrift Savings Plan		33		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		587		
Health insurance		239		
Employees' Compensation Fund		35		
Travel		53		
Rent payments to GSA		160		
Postage		70		
FTS		57		
Printing and reproduction		61		
Other services:				
General Pricing Level Adjustment		675		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	9,637
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(5,173)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	4,464
2000 Base			3,390	1,198,266
Program Changes			302	1,756,488
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			3,692	2,954,754
Recoveries from prior year obligations			0	(40,000)
2000 APPROPRIATION			3,692	2,914,754

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Economic statistics programs:								
Economic censuses	391	\$54,083	391	\$52,263	391	\$46,444	0	(\$5,819)
Census of governments	24	3,816	24	4,594	24	4,318	0	(276)
Subtotal, Economic statistics	415	57,899	415	56,857	415	50,762	0	(6,095)
Demographic statistics programs:								
Intercensal demographics est's	43	5,431	43	5,300	43	5,300	0	0
2000 Decennial census	2,379	1,047,632	2,597	1,057,836	2,910	2,829,545	313	1,771,709
Subtotal, Demographic statistics	2,422	1,053,063	2,640	1,063,136	2,953	2,834,845	313	1,771,709
Continuous measurement	218	20,256	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sample redesign	46	5,614	46	4,805	46	4,805	0	0
Electronic Information Collection	43	7,907	43	7,939	43	7,939	0	0
Geographic support	246	42,679	246	42,532	235	33,406	(11)	(9,126)
Data processing system	0	24,790	0	22,997	0	22,997	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	3,390	1,212,208	3,390	1,198,266	3,692	2,954,754	302	1,756,488
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(6,406)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery of prior obligations	0	(12,000)	0	(40,000)	0	(40,000)	0	0
Subtotal, financing	0	(18,406)	0	(40,000)	0	(40,000)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	3,390	1,193,802	3,390	1,158,266	3,692	2,914,754	302	1,756,488
Transfer from other accounts	0	(10,900)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	3,390	1,186,902	3,390	1,158,266	3,692	2,914,754	302	1,756,488

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease)</u>	
	Permanent <u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Permanent <u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Economic Census</u>	391	\$52,263	0	-\$5,819

The Economic Census is the foundation of all Federal economic statistics. The census benchmarks national statistical profiles that show economic and household trends. FY 2000 is the sixth and last year in the six year cycle of the 1997 Economic census. The Bureau will begin the release of more than 500 industry, geographic, and special Economic Census products, including data products using the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). FY 2000 is also the first year in the 2002 Economic Census cycle, therefore planning for that census will begin.

<u>Census of Governments</u>	24	4,594	0	-276
------------------------------	----	-------	---	------

The Census of Governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data about the economic activities of state and local governments. The census provides performance benchmarks and shows economic trends and general financial health and stability of those governments. FY 2000 is the first year in the five year cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. The focus for FY 2000 is planning for the census.

<u>Decennial Census</u>	2,597	1,057,836	+313	+1,771,709
-------------------------	-------	-----------	------	------------

As mandated by the Constitution, the Decennial Census provides the official population counts for determining the number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The Decennial Census provides detailed information on small areas and population groups that are used by state and local governments, business and private citizens for planning activities. Funding for this program will include funding for the national sample for comparison between the American Community Survey and Census 2000 data. Census data is also used by Federal agencies to implement programs and to distribute over \$100 billion in Federal funds each year.

FY 2000 is the critical year in which the Bureau will launch Census 2000. In the Spring of 2000, every American household will receive a census questionnaire, either in the mail or by hand. The major data collection (i.e., enumeration) activities will occur between April and September. The enumeration will include the use of well-established statistical sampling techniques which will result in the most cost-effective and accurate census ever. Once data collection is complete, data processing will continue to assure the accuracy of the census results. Funding is included to collect American Community Survey national sample data for benchmarking against Census 2000 results, which is vital for elimination of the long form from the 2010 Decennial Census. Other FY 2000 activities will include continued implementation of Census 2000 public outreach and marketing efforts, collecting data on populations living in nontraditional households, and ensuring that the American public has multiple ways to respond to Census 2000. The Administration remains fully committed to the use of sampling in the Decennial Census. Without sampling, the cost of the decennial census will increase and its accuracy, especially with regard to groups that are traditionally undercounted, will decrease.

<u>Geographic Support</u>	246	42,532	-11	-9,126
---------------------------	-----	--------	-----	--------

The Geographic Support program goal is to determine the correct location of every business establishment, farm, and residence in the U.S. and its territories. The activity's major components include the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data base and the Master Address File (MAF). TIGER provides maps and other geographic information; MAF provides residential addresses for the Nation. TIGER and MAF are important because they provide essential information and products for conducting many of the Bureau's programs. The decrease in FY 2000 reflects a shift of resources for MAF maintenance work from Geographic Support to the Decennial Census. It also reflects the completion of the acquisition of replacement computer hardware to process the TIGER data base.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Economic and Statistical Analysis (ESA) provides a wide range of economic statistics and analyses that describe the U.S. economy. This budget provides for the **Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)**, a principal Federal statistical agency, and the **Economics and Statistics Administration's Headquarters**, which supports economic policy decisions with information on economic events and the workings of the economy. ESA Headquarters also includes **STAT-USA** (funded through the ESA Revolving Fund), a one-stop shop for the delivery of economic, business, and trade-related data to customers around the country.

BEA is the Nation's economic accountant, integrating and interpreting large volumes of diverse data to draw a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of U.S. economic activity. Through its national, regional, and international accounts, BEA produces such widely-used statistical measures as gross domestic product (GDP), corporate profits, personal outlays and saving, state personal income, and the balance of payments. BEA's economic statistics are a vital part of the Federal statistical system, and they provide government, businesses, households and individuals with critical information on the workings of the economy, including economic growth, regional economic development, and the Nation's position in the world economy.

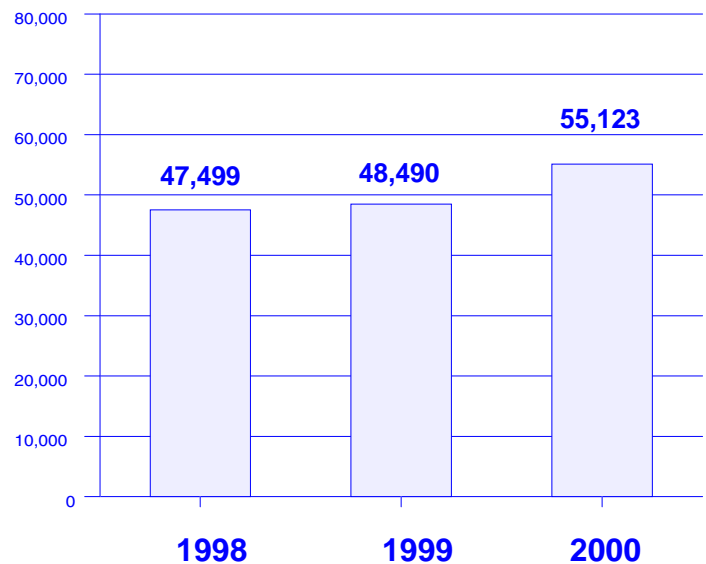
PERFORMANCE

Data Quality

Working with data users, BEA developed a comprehensive strategic plan to maintain and improve the quality of GDP and other economic accounts data. This plan has specific milestones to develop new and improved measures of output and prices; better measures of investment, saving, and wealth; and improved measures of international transactions. As outlined in ESA's 2000 Congressional budget submission, the funding requested in FY 2000 would permit BEA to undertake critically needed projects to update and revamp the accounts. These include projects to resolve the persistent "statistical discrepancy" between economic growth as measured by the output accounts and by the income accounts to treat expenditures on computer software as capital investment, to develop more accurate estimates of the growth in output and productivity for financial services and insurance, and to expand the coverage of international trade in volatile and rapidly growing services.

ESA Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



Customer Service

Data users rely on BEA to produce and disseminate accurate, timely, and relevant economic statistics, and many of them want increased electronic accessibility to BEA data. In response, BEA has streamlined its website to allow users with any browser to access and download data more quickly and efficiently. It has expanded the information available on its website to include complete issues of *Survey of Current Business* (its monthly journal), the methodologies used to prepare the economic accounts, and BEA's new *Catalog of Products*. BEA also produces CD-ROMs that provide regional economic information and data, comprehensive estimates of the Nation's capital stock, and the contents of the *Survey of Current Business*.

Computer Re-Engineering

Although BEA has expanded and modernized its information technology, including the retirement of its aging mainframe computer and the migration of all applications to its local area network, there is still much re-engineering to be done. When this work is completed, BEA analysts will have the analytical tools that take advantage of real time data manipulation to improve the accuracy, timeliness, comprehensiveness, and accessibility of BEA data.

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Provide quality data	Accuracy Score (as determined by evaluation system on a scale of 100)	>85
Provide timely and relevant data	Mean Customer Satisfaction Rating (on a scale of 1 to 5)	>4
	% of Scheduled Releases Issued on Time	100

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$47,499	\$48,490	\$55,123	\$6,633

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	509	509	553	44
Reimbursable	34	34	34	0
Revolving Fund	16	35	35	0
Total	559	578	622	44

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			509	\$48,490
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Continuation of FY 1999 operating level				679
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$290		
2000 Pay raise		1,112		
Within-grade step increases		346		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(29)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		36		
Thrift Savings Plan		7		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		17		
Health insurance		55		
Employees' Compensation Fund		77		
Rent payments to GSA		122		
Postage		3		
FTS		2		
Printing and reproduction		5		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		616		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		(324)		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		3		
General Pricing Level Adjustment				
Rental payments to others		1		
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges		5		
Other services		49		
Supplies and materials		5		
Equipment		8		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	2,406
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(917)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	2,168
2000 Base			509	50,658
Program Changes			44	4,465
2000 APPROPRIATION			553	55,123

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Bureau of Economic Analysis	451	\$44,176	451	\$44,967	495	\$49,432	44	\$4,465
Policy Support	58	5,829	58	5,691	58	5,691	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	509	50,005	509	50,658	553	55,123	44	4,465
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	34	2,190	34	2,445	34	2,445	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	543	52,195	543	53,103	587	57,568	44	4,465
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,515)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(28)	(1,840)			(28)	(1,770)		
Non-Federal sources	(6)	(350)			(6)	(675)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(3,705)			0	(2,445)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	509	48,490			553	55,123		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Bureau of Economic Analysis and Policy Support</u>	509	\$50,658	+44	+\$4,465

Enhancing the Nation's Statistical Infrastructure: The discrepancy between our product-side (GDP) and income-side (Gross Domestic Income) measures makes it difficult to assess the Nation's level of productivity and whether the economic expansion can be sustained without renewing inflationary pressures. The Secretary's Initiative to enhance the Nation's Statistical Infrastructure is a small but critical part of the FY 2000 Commerce budget. An increase of \$4.5 million is requested for FY 2000 to support improvements in the Bureau of Economic Analysis' economic accounts. This initiative will allow BEA to resolve a wide range of significant concerns about our key economic data (44 pos.; +\$3,127) and continue to modernize BEA's computers system (+0 pos.; +\$1,338).

Maintaining and Improving BEA's Economic Accounts: BEA will continue to work to increase the accuracy of the GDP and other economic accounts. Key projects include resolving the persistent "statistical discrepancy" between economic growth as measured by the output accounts and by the income accounts, treating expenditures on computer software as capital investment, developing more accurate estimates of the growth in output and productivity for financial services and insurance, and expanding the coverage of international trade in volatile and rapidly growing services.

Enhanced BEA's Information Technology Architecture: BEA has made great strides in expanding and modernizing its information technology system by retiring its aging mainframe computer and migrating all applications to its upgraded local area network; however, there is still much re-engineering that remains to be done. It is necessary for BEA to develop analytical tools that take full advantage of the new system's capabilities. With these new tools, BEA could significantly increase the accuracy, timeliness, comprehensiveness, and accessibility of its data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

The International Trade Administration (ITA) strives to increase the competitiveness of U.S. businesses in the world economy by promoting U.S. exports, fighting unfair foreign trade barriers, and negotiating and implementing multilateral and bilateral trade agreements. ITA's objectives are accomplished through the following five program areas:

Trade Development (TD) is the home of the Advocacy Center and the Department's advocacy program on behalf of U.S. industry in the global competition for overseas contracts. Through such programs as the Trade Information Center (1-800-USA TRADE), TD uses its unique industry sector expertise to counsel American businesses and promote trade. TD is responsible for negotiating and enforcing industry sector trade agreements such as those on autos, textiles and aircraft.

Market Access and Compliance (MAC) identifies market access barriers and the means to overcome them, assists in the formulation of U.S. bilateral and multilateral trade policies to achieve greater market access, and provides counseling and assistance to U.S. businesses seeking access to markets in specific countries or regions. Through the Trade Compliance Center (TCC), ITA systematically monitors, investigates, and evaluates foreign compliance with multilateral, bilateral, and other international trade agreements.

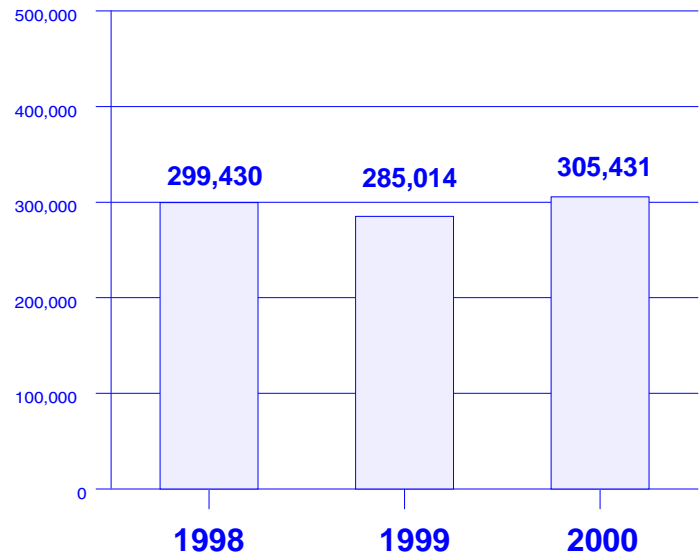
Import Administration (IA) defends American firms from injurious practices by administering the U.S. antidumping and



© Richard During / AllStock / PNI

ITA Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



countervailing duty laws in a manner consistent with U.S. international obligations.

The United States and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS) provides export counseling and export promotion services to U.S. businesses through a network of offices in 47 states, Puerto Rico and 84 foreign countries. The US&FCS develops and distributes information products and conducts trade shows and trade fairs overseas.

Administration and Executive Direction provides policy leadership and administrative services for ITA's four other subdivisions, including office automation and information technology support systems, human resources services, financial management, and general administrative assistance.

For FY 2000, ITA's budget supports the following four Secretarial Initiatives:

Statistical Infrastructure - ITA will continue to provide American businesses, governmental units, and the general public with statistical information necessary to improve their ability to export. In FY 2000, ITA will expand its trade statistics effort by strengthening tourism industry statistics.

Broadening Trade - ITA will increase its efforts to assist U.S. firms to become exporters, aid exporters in entering new

markets or increase exports in established markets, protect U.S. firms from unfair foreign competition, and ensure that American firms reap the benefits of approximately 250 international trade agreements. In FY 2000, ITA will: further aid U.S. firms to enter selected emerging markets such in sub-Sahara Africa and Latin America; expand the United States and Foreign Commercial Service's presence in the Asia/Pacific region; aggressively enforce the Nation's trade compliance agreements, enhance market access programs, with emphasis on implementing the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and defending U.S. AD/CVD decisions when challenged through the WTO dispute settlement process by foreign interests; improve efforts in the area of worldwide standards development; and enhance efforts in trade education and outreach.

Digital Department - Efforts within this Secretarial Initiative include automation of information and services for exporters and potential exporters, and electronic commerce expansion. In FY 2000, ITA will greatly expand its use of electronic commerce methodologies to improve service delivery and better assist small and medium-sized enterprises to use electronic commerce to increase exports. Additionally, ITA will assist exporters by bringing the U.S. Government's tariff/taxes and customs information services for exporters up-to-

date and on par with those offered by the European Commission to European exporters.

Clean Financial Audits - ITA will continue to move forward in its efforts to attain a clean financial audit. In FY 2000, ITA intends to be fully up and running on new personal property and accounting systems which will greatly enhance its ability to obtain an unqualified opinion.

For FY 2000, ITA has identified a series of performance measures which can be used to assess the impact of its program activities. This list of measures focuses on ITA's priority programs and is not intended to cover every dollar in ITA's budget. In addition, the list of measures can be expected to evolve over time, as ITA, its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole continue to refine and enhance their capacity to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and fully implement the GPRA. Most measures cut across ITA organizational lines, and thus the list contains mostly functional (rather than organizational) activities. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and ITA's budget justification.

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Enforce U.S. trade laws and agreements to promote free and fair trade	Dollar Value of Market Openings	38% increase over FY 1999
Increase the number of small business exporters	New-to-Export Firms	3% increase over FY 1999
Implement the President's National Export Strategy in conjunction with the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC)	New-to-Market Firms	3% increase over FY 1999
	Counseling Sessions	1% increase over FY 1999
Strengthen and institutionalize ITA's trade promotion and trade advocacy efforts	Dollar Value of Gross Exports Supported	5% increase over FY 1999

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

			2000	Increase
Appropriation, Gross	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations and Administration	\$283,066	\$284,664	\$308,431	\$23,767
Anticipated fee collections	0	0	(3,000)	(3,000)
Transfer of Y2K funds from GA		350	0	(350)
ICASS Transfer from State Dept. (P.L. 105-119)	6,879	0	0	0
Transfer from AID (P.L. 87-95)	9,635	0	0	0
Transfer to AID (P.L. 87-95)	(150)	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	299,430	285,014	305,431	20,417

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Operations and Administration	2,464	2518	2654	136
Reimbursable	20	30	30	0
Total	2,484	2,548	2,684	136

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			2,518	\$285,014
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments:</u>				
Non-recurring items				
Anticipated fee collection				(1,400)
Restoration for FSN Voluntary Trust Fund				10,493
Restoration of Carryover				6,000
Grants				(10,755)
Y2 K Funds				(350)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise	0	\$1,083		
2000 Pay raise	0	4,073		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	0	255		
Full year cost in FY 2000 of positions financed in FY 1999	0	903		
Within-grade step increases	0	1,059		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)	0	(138)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)	0	150		
Thrift Savings Plan	0	23		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI	0	127		
Health insurance	0	280		
Employees' Compensation Fund	0	255		
Rent payments to GSA	0	368		
Postage	0	55		
FTS	0	32		
Printing and reproduction	0	60		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund	0	2,931		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	0	(1,280)		
NARA Storage and Maintenance	0	17		
Overseas wage increases	0	736		
Overseas price increases	0	250		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	560		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	11,799
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(19,304)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(3,517)
2000 Base			2,518	281,497
Program Changes			136	23,934
2000 NET APPROPRIATION			2,654	305,431
Anticipated Fee Collection			0	3,000
2000 GROSS APPROPRIATION			2,654	308,431

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Trade Development	445	\$59,990	445	\$47,432	462	\$50,432	17	\$3,000
Market Access and Compliance	197	25,287	197	18,149	224	22,549	27	4,400
Import Administration	344	31,327	344	31,420	368	33,154	24	1,734
U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service	1,389	181,690	1,389	169,398	1,457	183,198	68	13,800
Administration	143	13,328	143	15,098	143	16,098	0	1,000
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	2,518	311,622	2,518	281,497	2,654	305,431	136	23,934
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	30	27,600	30	29,000	30	29,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2,548	339,222	2,548	310,497	2,684	334,431	136	23,934
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(16,115)				0		
Unobligated balance, transferred		(10,493)				0		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		0				0		
Non-Federal sources	(30)	(27,600)			(30)	(29,000)		
Subtotal, financing	(30)	(54,208)			(30)	(29,000)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,518	285,014			2,654	305,431		
Transferred from other accounts		(350)						
NET APPROPRIATION	2,518	284,664			2,654	305,431		
Anticipated Fee Collections					0	3,000		
GROSS APPROPRIATION					2,654	308,431		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Trade Development</u>	445	\$47,432	+17	+\$3,000

TD will improve the collection of travel and tourism statistics by enhancing the In-Flight Survey of International Air Travelers, and assisting in developing a permanent set of accounts for the Nation's Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts (0 pos.; +\$500). Working with NIST, PTO and the Office of General Counsel's Commercial Law Development, TD will institute training programs in emerging economies on intellectual property rights, measurements, standards, financial services and commercial law (+13 pos.; +\$2,000). TD will assist exporters by bringing the U.S. Government's tariff/taxes and customs information up to date and on-line so that information services will be on par with the those offered by the European Commission to European exporters (+4 pos.; +\$500).

<u>Market Access and Compliance</u>	197	18,149	+27	+4,400
-------------------------------------	-----	--------	-----	--------

To ensure that market access problems are quickly addressed, MAC will establish a mobile "strike force" team to work directly with embassy staff in countries with the most egregious trade barriers (+12 pos.; +\$2,700). MAC will enhance compliance and monitoring of approximately 250 bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements to ensure that American businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, reap the benefits of these agreements (+15 pos.; +\$1,700).

<u>Import Administration</u>	344	31,420	+24	+1,734
------------------------------	-----	--------	-----	--------

This increase allows ITA to vigorously implement the Uruguay Round Agreements Act subsidies enforcement activities to address foreign subsidies affecting U.S. firms in foreign markets (13 pos.; \$1,100). Funding also allows IA to respond to dispute settlement challenges brought before the World Trade Organization (WTO) (+11 pos.; +\$634).

<u>United States Foreign & Commercial Service</u>	1,389	169,398	+68	+13,800
-------------------------------------------------------	-------	---------	-----	---------

US&FCS will broaden trade opportunities and capitalize on the long term potential of under-served markets by selectively expanding overseas offices in Africa (+24 pos.; +\$4,200), Latin America (+16 pos.; +\$2,000), and Asia (+20 pos.; +\$4,600). Early entrance into these markets will place ITA in a pivotal position to ensure that the developing commercial infrastructure in these markets is favorable to trade. To reduce trade barriers, influence international standards, and level the playing field for U.S. sales and exports, ITA will establish new standards attaches in Russia, China and South Africa (+6 pos.; +\$1,000). ITA's U.S. Export Assistance Centers and NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) will establish formal links and draw on each other's expertise to help small manufacturing firms understand foreign market opportunities and requirements for market entry (+2 pos.; +\$2,000).

<u>Executive Direction/Administration</u>	143	15,098	0	+1,000
-------------------------------------------	-----	--------	---	--------

ITA will implement the Department of the Interior's Federal Financial System and ensure that ITA financial data are recorded in accordance with financial management requirements of the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act. ITA will also assure that personal property is inventoried and recorded in accordance with the CFO Act.(0 pos.; +\$1,000).

<u>Reimbursable ITA Fee Proposal</u>	143	15,098	0	+1,000
--------------------------------------	-----	--------	---	--------

ITA proposes to raise \$3.0 million in additional fees above the FY 1998 level of which \$1.6 million was increased in FY 1999 and \$1.4 million will be increased in FY 2000.

BUREAU OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

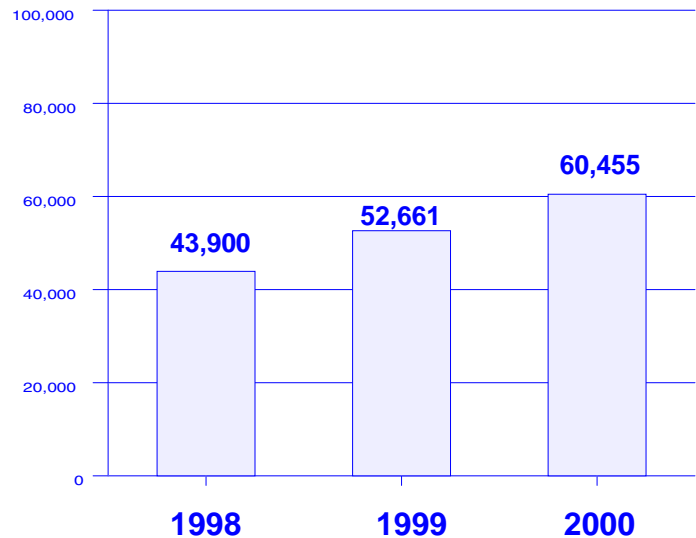
The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) enforces U.S. export controls relating to national security, foreign policy and short supply. BXA prevents the export of goods and technologies controlled by the U.S. or multilateral regimes that may harm our national security by exacerbating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or the systems that deliver them. By administering an understandable, accessible and timely export control process, BXA facilitates the development of new products and technologies, and helps maintain and advance America's leadership in an increasingly competitive global economy.

BXA's principal activities include:

- Implementing the Export Administration Act (EAA). The EAA, which has expired and needs to be re-authorized, provides for export controls on dual-use goods and technology to fight proliferation and to pursue other national security, short supply, and foreign policy goals (such as combating terrorism). In response to the growing threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by "pariah" nations and the evolution of the export licensing system towards individual end users, BXA has strengthened its export enforcement staff. The EAA is enforced through a variety of administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions. Simplifying and updating export controls in light of the end of the Cold War has been, and remains, a major goal of this Administration.
- Enforcing the export control and anti-boycott provisions of the EAA. In addition, ensuring compliance with treaties imposing requirements on U.S. industry. The most important such treaty is the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which gives BXA new inspection, law enforcement and outreach responsibilities. BXA plays a critical role in administering the new and complex declarations processing functions and the oversight of on-site inspections to ensure that confidential business information is not jeopardized as a result of CWC implementation.
- Managing the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO). On May 22, 1998, the President signed Presidential Decision Directive 63, Critical Infrastructure Protection, calling for a national effort to assure the security of the increasingly vulnerable interconnected national infrastructure, including telecommunications, banking, finance, energy, transportation and essential government services. The CIAO

BXA Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



provides support to the National Coordinator's work with government agencies and the private sector in developing a plan to reduce the infrastructure's exposure to attack, to respond, and to recover in the event of an attack.

- Analyzing and protecting the defense industrial and technology base, pursuant to the Defense Production Act and other laws. As the Defense Department increases its reliance on dual use high technology goods as part of its cost-cutting efforts, ensuring that we remain competitive in those sectors and sub-sectors is critical to our national security.
- Helping Newly Independent States and emerging economies develop effective export control systems. The effectiveness of U.S. export controls can be severely undercut if other supplier nations export sensitive goods and technology or permit diversion of our exports to other nations.

BXA's two principal operating units, [Export Administration \(EA\)](#) and [Export Enforcement \(EE\)](#), as well as its Office of Administration, have been reorganized and downsized in recent years to implement the National Performance Review (NPR) and the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee's (TPCC) recommendation to reform and streamline the export control system.

Performance Measures

BXA supports the Secretarial Broadening Trade Initiative. BXA continues to support important government-wide actions to strengthen multilateral regimes and remove unnecessary obstacles to exporting without jeopardizing national security. BXA also helps small and medium-sized enterprises increase exports by helping them to understand export control requirements through education and outreach. For FY 2000, BXA has identified a series of performance measures which can be used to assess the impact of its program activities. This list of measures focuses on BXA's priority programs and

is not intended to cover every dollar in BXA's budget. The list of measures can be expected to evolve over time, as BXA and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacity to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and BXA's budget justification.

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Restructure export controls for the 21st century	High risk transactions deterred (#)	508
	Licensing decisions (#)	12,000
	Average processing time for license applications (days)	33
	Export assistance seminars/conferences (#)	204
	Nonproliferation and export control international cooperative exchanges (#)	30
Maintain a fully effective law enforcement program and protect U.S. national security, foreign policy, nonproliferation of dual-use commodities and chemical weapons, counter-terrorism and public policy	Enforcement outreach visits (#)	900
	Investigations completed (#)	1,300
	Investigations accepted for criminal or administrative remedies (#)	80
	End-use visits conducted (#)	680
Facilitate transition of defense industries	Strategic industry analyses completed (#)	295

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Operations and Administration	\$43,900	\$52,331	\$60,455	\$8,124
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)		330		(330)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	43,900	52,661	60,455	7,794

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Operations and Administration	364	464	487	23
Reimbursable	4	4	4	0
Total	368	468	491	23

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			464	\$52,661
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments:</u>				
Non-recurring Y2 K Funds				(\$ 330)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$240		
2000 Pay raise		932		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		92		
Full year cost in 2000 of positions financed for part year in 1999		1,801		
Within-grade step increases		278		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(169)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		351		
Thrift Savings Plan		38		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		127		
Health insurance		66		
Employees' Compensation Fund		6		
Rent payments to GSA		103		
Postage		11		
FTS		8		
Printing and reproduction		11		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		714		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		7		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		112		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	4,728
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(1,146)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	3,252
2000 Base			464	55,913
Program Changes			23	4,542
2000 APPROPRIATION			487	60,455

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Management & Policy Coordination	24	\$3,476	24	\$3,365	28	\$5,407	4	\$2,042
Export Administration	192	23,661	192	23,128	204	24,628	12	1,500
Export Enforcement	198	23,506	198	23,034	205	24,034	7	1,000
Critical Infrastructure	50	6,000	50	6,386	50	6,386	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	464	56,643	464	55,913	487	60,455	23	4,542
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	4	4,000	4	4,000	4	4,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	468	60,643	468	59,913	491	64,455	23	4,542
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,982)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(3,000)				(3,000)		
Non-Federal sources	(4)	(1,000)			(4)	(1,000)		
Subtotal, financing	(4)	(7,982)			(4)	(4,000)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	464	52,661			487	60,455		
Transfer from other accounts	0	(330)			0	0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	464	52,331			487	60,455		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	Permanent Positions	Permanent Amount	Positions	Amount
<u>Management and Policy Coordination</u>	24	\$3,365	+4	+\$2,042

This increase supports the redesign and replacement of BXA's existing licensing system, the Export Control Automated Support System (ECASS). Designed in 1984, the system is obsolete and costly to maintain. Replacement of the system will allow BXA to function successfully in the 21st Century (+4 pos.; +\$2,042).

<u>Export Administration</u>	192	23,128	+12	+1,500
------------------------------	-----	--------	-----	--------

An increase is requested to ensure that U.S. chemical and pharmaceutical firms comply with the Chemical Weapons Convention reporting and inspections requirements without losing confidential information in the process (+12 pos.; +\$1,500).

<u>Export Enforcement</u>	198	23,034	+7	+1,000
---------------------------	-----	--------	----	--------

An increase is requested to implement the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998 (NDAA). NDAA requires Export Enforcement to perform time-sensitive reviews of pre-export notifications and post shipment verifications on high performance computer exports to fifty countries to ensure that they are not diverted for military or proliferation-related purposes. China, India, Pakistan, Russia and Israel are among the nations being reviewed (+7 pos.; +\$1,000).

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) has the lead role in the Federal Government of coordinating all minority business programs. The Agency provides access to market and resource opportunities through a variety of direct and indirect business assistance services.

For FY 2000, MBDA will continue to define its program strategy through goals and objectives that promote job creation, economic growth and sustainable development for the growing minority business population in the United States. These goals are:

Goal 1: Improve opportunities for minority-owned businesses to gain access to the marketplace.

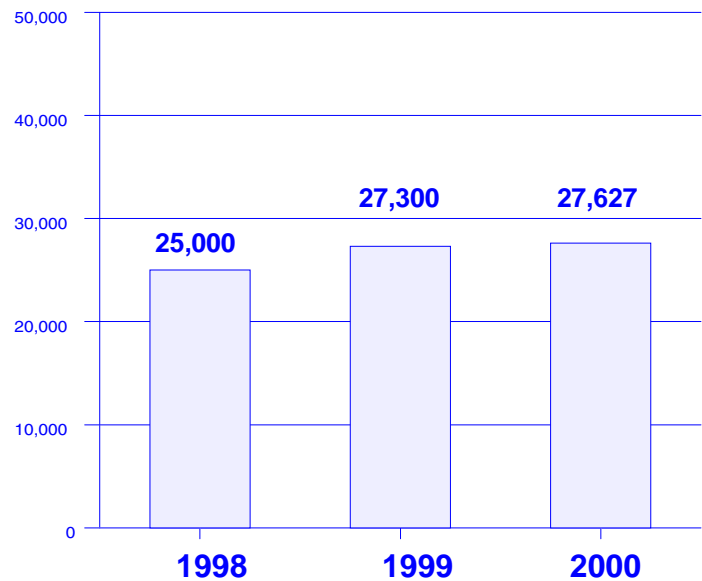
To accomplish this goal, MBDA will:

- provide electronic access to growth markets by automated matching of firm capabilities with public and private sector opportunities;
- promote and expand opportunities for minority-owned businesses in the global marketplace;
- assist minority-owned businesses to identify and commercialize new technologies that offer unique potential for business success;
- advocate and increase the use of electronic commerce by minority-owned businesses; and
- provide management and technical assistance resources electronically for use by local, state and non-profit organizations.



MBDA Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



Goal 2: Improve opportunities for minority-owned businesses to pursue financing:

MBDA will:

- establish an electronic information clearinghouse of growth opportunities and business development resources for minority-owned businesses and those engaged in business development activities; and
- increase the availability of financial capital for firms expanding into new or growing markets.

The goals and objectives listed above support the Department's Mission Statement and Theme 1 of the Commerce Strategic Plan (*Build for the future and promote U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace by strengthening and safeguarding the Nation's economic infrastructure*).

MBDA plans to use the Internet as a vehicle to establish an information clearinghouse and National referral center for minority-owned businesses of any size to access the network of public and private business development resources. The Agency will also expand the automated capabilities of matching firms with contracting opportunities.

MBDA will continue to use the Business Development Centers (BDCs), Native American Business Development Centers (NABDCs), and Minority Business Opportunity Committees (MBOCs) to provide management and technical assistance. The MBDCs are a crucial part of the Internet outreach program because the new Geographic Business Information System will be available through both the Internet and BDCs. The BDCs will provide more in-depth information and assistance. MBDA is not requesting increases in funding for the BDC network.

The performance indicators focus on measuring outputs that will guide the agency toward meeting the goals listed above.

The performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as MBDA and its programs, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole, continue to refine and enhance their capacity to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and implement the GPRA. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's [Annual Performance Plan](#) and MBDA's budget justification.

Key indicators that demonstrate MBDA's ability to improve minority-owned business access to the marketplace and financing include:

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Improve opportunities for minority-owned businesses to have access to the marketplace	Dollar value of contracts generated by assisted minority-owned businesses	\$548m
Improve the opportunities for minority-owned businesses to pursue financing	Number of business loans received by assisted minority-owned businesses	858
	Dollar value of business loans to assisted minority-owned businesses	\$475m

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Minority Business Development	\$25,000	\$27,000	\$27,627	\$627
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)		300		(300)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	25,000	27,300	27,627	327

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Minority Business Development	133	133	133	0
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Minority Business Development

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			133	\$27,300
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustment</u>				
Non-recurring Y2K funds				(300)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$84		
2000 Pay raise		263		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		28		
Within-grade step increases		26		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		4		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		(5)		
Thrift Savings Plan		(1)		
Health insurance		26		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(109)		
Travel		5		
Rent payments to GSA		41		
Postage		2		
FTS		4		
Printing and reproduction		3		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		314		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		(14)		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		1		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		92		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	764
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(438)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	26
2000 Base			133	27,326
Program Changes			0	301
2000 APPROPRIATION			133	27,627

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Minority Business Development	133	\$28,276	133	\$27,326	133	\$27,627	0	\$301
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	133	28,276	133	27,326	133	27,627	0	301
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS		400		400		400	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	133	28,676	133	27,726	133	28,027	0	301
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(976)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(400)				(400)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(1,376)			0	(400)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	133	27,300			133	27,627		
Transferred from other accounts	0	(300)			0	0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	133	27,000			133	27,627		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Minority Business Development</u>	133	\$27,326	+0	+\$301

Business Geographic Information System

A program increase (+0 pos; +\$250) is requested to allow MBDA to use Geographic Information System (GIS) software to deliver market information to minority firms via the Internet. The proposed GIS will link information and location in a geographic format. Any business with Internet access will be able to search for business development resources by selecting the type of resource needed and clicking on a map or typing in the zip code. The GIS will play an important part in maximizing the agency's limited resources.

Phoenix Database Expansion

A program increase (+0 pos; + \$51) to expand the Phoenix database system. Established in FY 1998, the Phoenix database system matches minority-owned firms with opportunities to participate on contracts and procurements. Of the 45,000 companies in the MBDA primary database, 1,400 Phoenix companies have been matched with over 5,000 contract opportunities. As the database expands, so do the number of contract opportunities to be matched with businesses. MBDA seeks to have 70,000 companies registered in the database by the end of FY 2000.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) was abolished during fiscal year 1996 due to severe budget cutbacks. The agency's critical tourism functions were transferred to the International Trade Administration (ITA).

The Department of Commerce is diligently working to settle all debts.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

			2000	Increase
Appropriation	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rescission pursuant to 105-119	(3,000)	(915)	0	915
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	(3,000)	(915)	0	915

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0
-----------------------	---	---	---	---

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			0	\$(915)
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	915
2000 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(945)				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		30				0		
Subtotal, financing		(915)				0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	(915)			0	0		

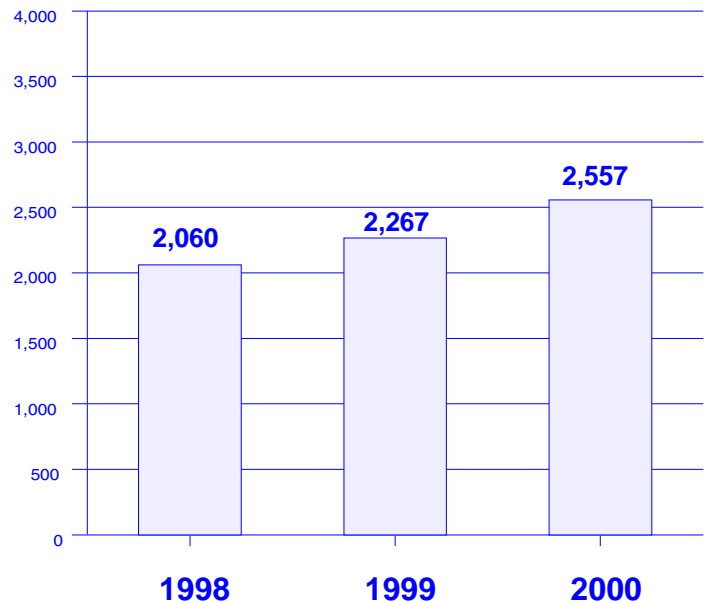
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The budget for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is divided into two primary accounts, Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF), which consists of about 70% of NOAA's budget, and Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC), comprising 25%. A newly-created account, the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery account, is established in FY 2000 under the authority of the Endangered Species Act to fund salmon conservation measures in the Pacific Northwest, mainly in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. Funding in this account represents about 4% of NOAA's budget. Several smaller accounts make up the remaining 1%.

NOAA's FY 2000 request in the PAC account expands the concept of an annual appropriation for incrementally funded capital projects to include advanced appropriations for entire projects, or divisible segments of larger ones. Requesting advanced appropriations for capital assets responds to the requirements of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 and the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 for multi-year PAC projects in the acquisition stage and is designed to account for the full Federal liability for procurement through advanced appropriations. Full funding of projects or divisible segments will improve the decision-

NOAA Funding

(Dollars in Millions)

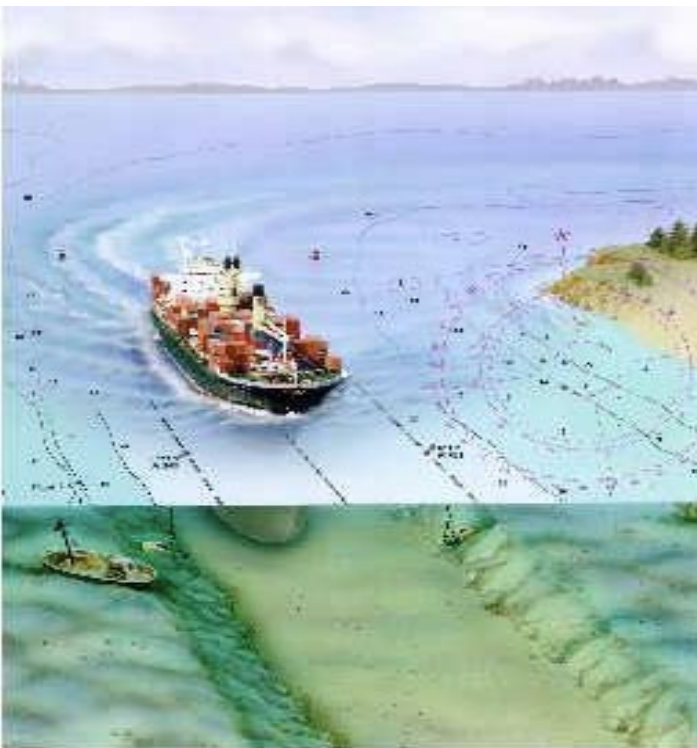


making process by allowing managers to understand the full cost of project implementation when making funding decisions. Full funding will also improve NOAA's procurement process by allowing the achievement of cost efficiencies, it will ensure that the capital assets requested support the agency's core/primary mission and generate an acceptable minimum rate of return through a cost/benefit evaluation, and it will increase accountability.

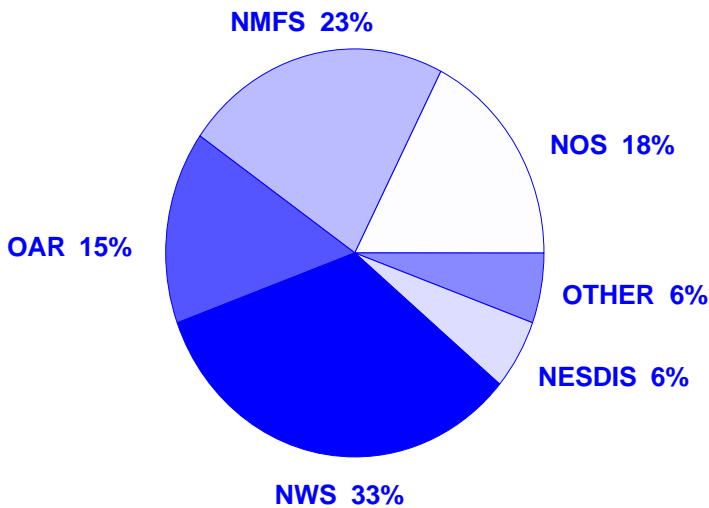
Operations, Research and Facilities Activities

National Ocean Service (NOS):

NOS provides for the management of ocean and coastal resources, particularly in the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and for improvements in quality, quantity, geographic distribution and timeliness of ocean observations. Mapping and charting activities produce aeronautical and nautical charts and supporting documents which are compiled and sold to the public and other Federal agencies. Full responsibility for aeronautical charts will be transferred to the Department of Transportation in FY 2000. Understanding of the coastal environment is enhanced through the coastal science and the coastal zone management programs. NOS also acquires or establishes marine and estuarine sanctuaries of national significance.



NOAA Activities



National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS):

NMFS manages fisheries within the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to ensure the health of commercial and recreational fishery stocks. Fishery stocks are surveyed, catch data are collected, and research is conducted to understand better the variables affecting the abundance and variety of marine resources. Protection of endangered marine species and coastal and estuarine fishery habitats and enforcement of fishery regulations and seafood quality are also primary bureau activities. Full responsibility for seafood inspections will be transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 2000. Research is conducted in conjunction with states on interjurisdictional and anadromous fishery resources.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR):

OAR provides the research and technology development necessary to improve NOAA weather services, solar-terrestrial forecasts and marine services. OAR provides the scientific basis for national policy decisions in areas such as climate change, air quality and stratospheric ozone depletion, and promotes economic growth through efforts in marine biotechnology and development of environmental observing technologies.

National Weather Service (NWS):

NWS provides weather and flood warnings and forecasts to the general public and other users. Weather satellites and staffed and automated stations on land and at sea gather meteorological observations of the atmosphere and the Earth's surface. Based on these observations, professional meteorologists prepare warnings and forecasts and disseminate them to the public.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS):

NESDIS provides for the operation of the polar-orbiting and geostationary operational environmental satellites, development of the converged polar-orbiting satellite series with the Department of Defense and NASA, as well as management of NOAA's environmental data collections. The polar and geostationary satellites provide meteorological data to the National Weather Service for use in developing warnings and forecasts. Environmental data and information are collected from NOAA and other sources, disseminated and archived for future use.

Program Support (PS):

Program Support includes Executive Direction and Central Administrative Support through which NOAA provides centralized management concerning NOAA policy and planning objectives, individual program operations, legal counsel, Congressional relations and public affairs. NOAA also provides management services to NOAA/DOC field offices through the regional Administrative Support Centers. In addition, the Program Support activity includes the operation of NOAA's fleet of research aircraft.

Facilities:

The Facilities activity provides for the maintenance, repair and minor modification to existing NOAA-wide facilities, facilities planning and design, and environmental compliance.

Fleet Maintenance and Planning:

This activity provides for the repair and maintenance of the NOAA fleet of research vessels, including procurement of ship-related equipment, and planning for the modernization of the NOAA fleet.



Other NOAA Accounts:

The Coastal Zone Management Fund was established under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-158, Sec. 6201-6216) to receive repayments from the coastal energy impact program. These payments are used for CZM programs and administration as authorized by section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), and will offset CZM administration costs in the ORF account.

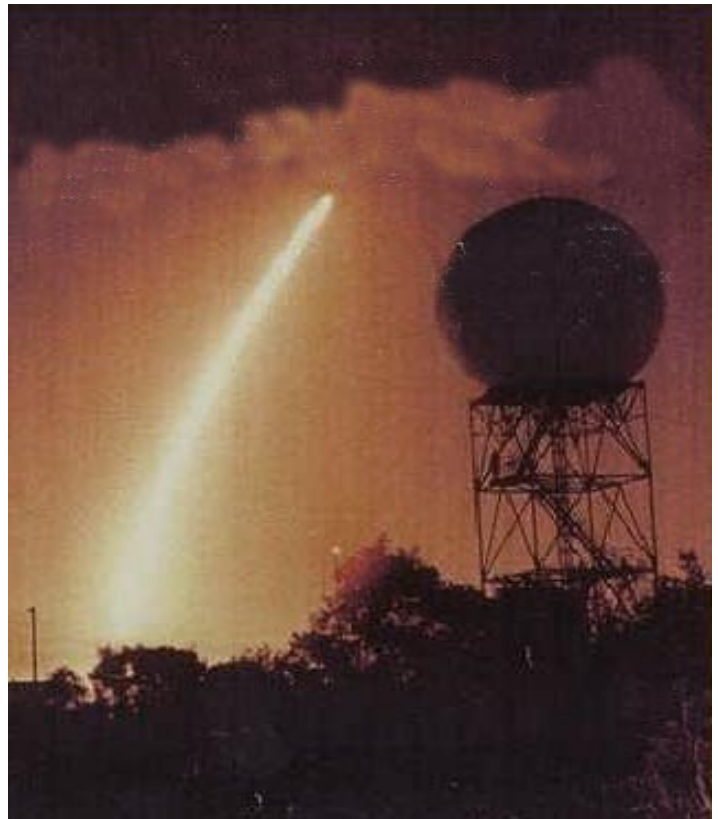
The Fishermen's Contingency Fund is used to compensate domestic fishermen for the damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development or production in the Outer Continental Shelf. The funds are derived from fees collected annually by the Secretary of the Interior from the holders of leases, explorations, permits, easements, and rights of way.

The Foreign Fishing Observer Fund provides observer coverage of foreign fishing activities within the 200-mile EEZ. The fund is financed by fees collected from foreign governments with fishing vessels within the exclusive fishery jurisdiction of the U.S. The fund is used to pay salaries, administrative costs, data entry and other expenses associated with the placement of observers aboard foreign fishing vessels.

The Promote and Develop Fishery Products & Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund receives 30 percent of the import duties the Department of Agriculture collects on fishery-related products. A portion of these funds is used to offset marine fishery resource programs in the "Operations, Research and Facilities" appropriation in FY 2000. The remainder of the funds is used to promote industry development through competitively-awarded external grants for innovative research and development of projects in the fishing industry and for internal research that complements the external program.

The Fisheries Finance Program Account (formerly Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee Fund) is used by fishermen to refinance existing debt, obtain loans to renovate and repair existing vessels, and facilities, and to construct new processing plants for underutilized species, aquaculture, and waste reduction. Vessel loans do not increase over-capitalization in the fishing industry; they either reduce fishing capacity or are capacity neutral. The re-authorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act in October 1996 changed the program to provide direct loans rather than loan guarantees previously made under the Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee appropriation.

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account is established in FY 2000 to fund a new Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery initiative for the purpose of sharing the costs of state, local, and tribal salmon conservation initiatives. Utilization of this fund will support NOAA's contribution to a broad



interdepartmental initiative bolstering Federal capabilities to assist in the conservation of at-risk salmon runs in the western states of California, Washington, Oregon and Alaska. Grants will be matched dollar for dollar with non-Federal contributions. The fund will be established under the Secretary of Commerce's existing authorities under the Endangered Species Act, and will be made available through agreements with the Governors of each state for distribution to state, local and tribal efforts. The Secretary will also establish terms and conditions to ensure effective use of the funds as well as specific reporting requirements to ensure full accountability by users of the fund.

The Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund (DARRF) receives proceeds from claims against responsible parties as determined through court settlements or agreements for both damage assessment and restoration costs. In FY 1999 and prior, funds were transferred to the Operations, Research and Facilities account for purposes of damage assessment and restoration. Beginning in FY 2000, funds will be expended in the DARRF and treated as mandatory budget authority.

The Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account, established in FY 1998 as an annual appropriation, includes costs associated with the acquisition of NOAA's major capital assets. In FY 2000, NOAA is requesting advanced funding in annual increments for its multi-year capital projects. The requirement for full funding of multi-year capital projects through advanced annual appropriations is



Performance Measures

For FY 2000, NOAA has identified a series of performance measures which can be used to assess the effectiveness of its program activities. This list of measures focuses on NOAA's priority programs and program goals and can be expected to evolve over time as NOAA, the Department, and the Administration continue to refine and develop effective performance measures to use them as a key management tool, and to implement the Government Performance and Results Act.

NOAA contributes to all three Departmental Strategic Themes. NOAA's goals under Economic Infrastructure include promotion of safe navigation and advancement of short-term weather warnings and forecasts. NOAA's goals under Science/Technology/Information include climate forecasting and predicting climate change. Under the Resources/Assets Management/Stewardship Theme, NOAA's goals include building sustainable fisheries, recovering protected species and sustaining healthy coasts.

To track progress in the implementation of NOAA's Strategic Plan for 1995 - 2005, the following performance measures were developed for each of the seven goals that make up the components of this plan. These measures are among the more important ones used by NOAA to track progress in meeting its goals and objectives.

designed to ensure that agencies account for the entire Federal liability for a given project, and/or divisible segment. Full funding is supported by the Administration as part of an on-going attempt to improve cost and performance of agency procurements. Included in this account are three activities: "Systems Acquisition" which contains projects associated with modernizing NOAA's weather services, including satellite procurements; "Construction" which contains projects involving new construction, or major modification of existing facilities; and "Fleet Modernization" which contains funding to support modernization of NOAA's fleet of research vessels either through new construction, major modification to existing vessels, or acquisition of capacity from third parties.

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Advance Short-Term Warning and Forecast Services	Increase lead time (minutes) and accuracy (%) for severe weather warnings for Tornadoes	12 min 70% accuracy
	Increase lead time (minutes) and accuracy (%) for severe weather warnings for Flash Floods	46 min 86% accuracy
	Increase lead time (minutes) and accuracy (%) for severe weather warnings for severe Thunderstorms	20 min 85% accuracy
	Increase accuracy (km/mi) of warnings within 24 hours of Hurricane landfall	130km/ 81 mi
	Increase lead time (days in advance) for successfully forecasting one inch of precipitation	2.4 days
	Increase accuracy (%) of correct forecasts for heavy Snowfall	60%
	Increase the accuracy (in degrees F) of Temperatures averaged for all forecasts periods and cycles	Correct: 87% Freezing: 80%

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Implement Seasonal to Interannual Climate Forecasts	ENSO Forecasts - Accuracy (correlation)	0.85
	U.S. temperature - skill score	20
	New and improved data sets developed and produced (number per year)	6
	Global Ocean-Atmosphere-Land System (GOALS) experiments implemented (%)	25%
Predict and Assess Decadal to Centennial Change	Document the “turnover” of CFC source gases (whose atmospheric abundance is expected to begin decreasing in 1998) in order to verify the effectiveness of global policy actions	N/A
	Publish updated trend results of air quality measurements	N/A
	Lead development of peer-reviewed initial assessment of regional ozone in North America, including summarizing results for customers	N/A
Promote Safe Navigation	Number of Physical Oceanographic Real-Time Telemetry Systems (PORTS) in place to provide quality-assured data in real-time for safe navigation	7
	Percent reduction in the backlog (square nautical miles) of hydrographic surveys for critical areas (cumulative)	22.5%
Build Sustainable Fisheries	By 2004, 50% fewer overfished fisheries (currently 86 of 286 stocks are overfished. This would be reduced to 43)	0%
	By 2004, 60% of stocks have sufficient essential fish habitat	50%
	By 2004, 10% increase in employment in non-capture fishing and other sectors in fishing communities	0%
	By 2004, 20% increase in economic contribution of aquaculture to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4%
Recover Protected Species	Number of recovery plans developed (cumulative)	27
	Number of recovery plans priority activities implemented (annual)	20
	Number of species with status improved (annual)	16

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Sustain Healthy Coasts	Measure human-induced and other sources mortality (annual)	15
	Cooperative conservation programs implemented (cumulative)	10
	Number of U.S. coastal regions with reduced introductions and impacts of nonindigenous species (total of 6 regions)	1
	Percent of U.S. coastline with threats to habitat assessed and ranked	20%
	Number of acres of coastal habitat restored (cumulative)	88,000
	Percent state coastal nonpoint pollution control programs approved (% of 35 coastal states)	86%
	Number of U.S. coastal regions with systems to predict and reduce impacts of harmful algal blooms (total of 6)	1
	Percent of U.S. shoreline and inland areas with improved ability to identify extent and severity of coastal hazards	20%

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

			2000	Increase
<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF)	\$1,498,550	\$1,579,844	\$1,738,911	\$159,067
Rescission of unobligated balances (ORF)	0	0	(3,400)	(3,400)
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)	491,609	584,677	630,578	45,901
Coastal Zone Management Fund	7,212	4,000	4,000	0
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	194	953	953	0
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	154	189	189	0
Federal Ship Financing Fund	0	0	0	0
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	0	0	100,000	100,000
Fisheries Promotional Fund (rescission)	0	0	(1,186)	(1,186)
Fisheries Finance Program	338	28,338	10,258	(18,080)
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,998,057	2,198,001	2,480,303	282,302

Transfers:

Operations, Research & Facilities

FROM: Promote & Develop Fishery Products	62,381	63,381	64,926	1,545
Disaster Research & Prevention (USDA)	0	7,000	0	(7,000)
Damage Assessment & Restoration Rev. Fund	1,162	1,500	0	(1,500)
Coastal Zone Management Fund	0	0	4,000	4,000
Agency for International Development	75	0	0	0
To: General Administration	(1,000)	0	0	0
Subtotal, ORF	62,618	71,881	68,926	(2,955)

Coastal Zone Management Fund

TO: ORF	0	0	(4,000)	(4,000)
---------	---	---	---------	---------

Promote & Develop Fishery Products (P&D)

TO: ORF	(62,381)	(63,381)	(64,926)	(1,545)
FROM: Department of Agriculture	65,734	66,426	66,426	0
Subtotal, P&D	3,353	3,045	1,500	(1,545)

Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund

TO: ORF	(1,162)	(1,500)	0	1,500
FROM: Department of Interior	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, DARRF	(1,162)	(1,500)	0	1,500

TOTAL TRANSFERS	64,809	73,426	66,426	(7,000)
------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------------

			2000	Increase
<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Permanent Appropriation per Federal Credit Reform Act (P.L. 105-33)	700	0	0	0
CZMF mandatory offsetting collections	(3,115)	(4,000)	(4,000)	0
NOAA Corps Retirement Pay	[8,000]	[7,000]	13,900	13,900
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,060,451	2,267,427	2,556,629	289,202
Mandatory Funds	63,319	62,426	76,326	13,900
DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,997,132	2,205,001	2,480,303	275,302
PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL				
Northeast multispecies fishery:				
ORF account	0	1,880	0	(1,880)
Fisheries Finance Program account	0	3,120	0	(3,120)
PROPOSAL FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL				
Navigation & Magnuson Fees Authorization	0	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,997,132	2,210,001	2,446,303	236,302
Including Supplemental & Fees				

SUMMARY OF POSITIONS

			2000	Increase
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF)	11,609	11,903	12,183	280
ORF Reimbursable	1,290	725	611	(114)
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)	239	185	162	(23)
Coastal Zone Management Fund	51	51	0	(51)
Promote and Develop Fishery Products	5	5	5	0
Fisheries Finance Program	0	0	24	24
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	1	1	1	0
TOTAL	13,195	12,870	12,986	116

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

(By Appropriation)

APPROPRIATION: Operations, Research & Facilities

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			11,903	\$1,579,844
<u>Transfers</u>				
Interbureau transfer	0	\$70,381		
Intrabureau transfer	0	1,500		
Total, Transfers			0	71,881
Adjustments to Base:				
Restoration of FY 1999 Deobligation Offset			0	33,000
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund - spend in fund			0	(1,500)
Transfer funding from ORF to PAC for NWS systems			0	(6,600)
Transfer funding from CZMF to ORF			51	4,000
Non-recurring item: FY 1999 Supplemental			0	(7,000)
NOAA Corps Retirement Pay			0	6,900
<u>Other Cost Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		6,045		
2000 Pay raise		23,115		
Within-grade step increases		7,395		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(1,260)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		1,631		
Thrift Savings Plan		296		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		961		
Health insurance		1,764		
Employees' Compensation Fund		233		
Travel: Per Diem		616		
Transportation of things		107		
Rent payments to GSA		1,355		
Rent payments to others		126		
Communications, utilities & misc.		246		
Postage		117		
FTS		460		
Printing and reproduction		184		
Other services:				
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		9,000		
Other services		2,480		
HBCU		1,000		
Supplies and materials		727		
Equipment		776		
Grants		338		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	57,712
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(17,824)

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			51	68,688
2000 Base			11,954	1,720,413
Program Changes			229	130,924
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			12,183	1,851,337
Unobligated Balances Made Available for Obligation				3,400
NOAA Corps Retirement Pay to Mandatory				(13,900)
Recoveries from prior year obligations				(33,000)
Transfers:				
From Promote and Develop American fisheries				(64,926)
From Coastal Zone Management Fund				(4,000)
From Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund				0
2000 APPROPRIATION			12,183	1,738,911
Rescission of Unobligated Balances				(3,400)
Proposal for Later Transmittal:				
Navigation & Magnuson Fees Authorization				(34,000)
TOTAL APPROPRIATION WITH FEES			12,183	1,701,511

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
National Ocean Service	1,294	\$254,107	1,405	\$260,503	1,474	\$328,543	69	\$68,040
National Marine Fisheries Service	2,712	382,550	2,712	386,784	2,956	420,432	244	33,648
Oceanic & Atmospheric Research	1,005	287,410	945	281,883	945	282,570	0	687
National Weather Service	4,853	560,705	4,853	577,095	4,764	617,897	(89)	40,802
National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service	796	109,935	796	111,224	796	103,092	0	(8,132)
Program Support	1,216	69,250	1,216	73,537	1,221	73,887	5	350
Fleet Maintenance & Planning	12	11,600	12	11,643	12	9,243	0	(2,400)
Facilities	15	13,265	15	3,844	15	9,829	0	5,985
Rent savings	0	0	0	0	0	(4,656)	0	(4,656)
NOAA Corps retirement pay (mandatory)	0	0	0	13,900	0	13,900	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,903	1,688,822	11,954	1,720,413	12,183	1,854,737	229	134,324
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	725	229,400	611	195,767	611	195,767	0	0
Navigation & Magnuson Fee Collections	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	0
Offsetting collections (data sales)	0	3,600	0	3,600	0	3,600	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	12,628	1,925,822	12,565	1,923,780	12,794	2,058,104	229	134,324
FINANCING	(725)	(274,097)	(611)	(236,367)	(611)	(236,367)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY (B.A.)	11,903	1,651,725	11,954	1,687,413	12,183	1,821,737	229	134,324
Transfers/Mandatory Funds	0	(71,881)	0	(81,281)	0	(82,826)	0	(1,545)
APPROPRIATION	11,903	1,579,844	11,954	1,606,132	12,183	1,738,911	229	132,779
Proposed Rescission of Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0	0	(3,400)	0	(3,400)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY W/ RESCISSION	11,903	1,651,725	11,954	1,687,413	12,183	1,818,337	229	130,924
APPROPRIATION W/ RESCISSION	11,903	1,579,844	11,954	1,606,132	12,183	1,735,511	229	129,379
Proposed Supplemental:								
Northeast multispecies fishery		1,880					0	0
Proposal for Later Transmittal:								
Navigation & Magnuson Fees Authorization						(34,000)	0	(34,000)
TOTAL B.A. w/RESC., SUP., & FEES	11,903	1,653,605	11,954	1,687,413	12,183	1,784,337	229	96,924
APPROPRIATION w/RESC., SUP. & FEES	11,903	1,581,724	11,954	1,606,132	12,183	1,701,511	229	95,379

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>

National Ocean Service (NOS)

Navigation Services	630	\$80,477	0	+\$2,490
---------------------	-----	----------	---	----------

An increase is requested in Navigation Services to accelerate working down the backlog of nautical surveys through use of private sector contracts (0 pos.; +\$900). To support National Ocean Conference initiatives, an increase is requested in Tides and Current Data for modernization efforts necessary to support the establishment of quality assurance of additional Physical Oceanographic Real-Time Stations (PORTS) through local partnerships. This increase will also support modernization of the National Water Level Observation Network stations (0 pos.; +\$2,750). An increase is also requested in Mapping and Charting to maintain and enhance the modernization of the nautical charting database production processes (0 pos.; +\$1,000) and in Geodesy to accelerate modernization of the vertical component of the National Spatial Reference System (0 pos.; +\$500).

No funding is requested for the Joint Hydrographic Center (0 pos.; -\$2,000); the stream quality monitoring project (0 pos.; -\$160); or the South Carolina geodetic survey project (0 pos.; -\$500).

Proposed for later transmittal, is a request for fee collections in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard for navigation services totaling \$14.0 million which, if authorized, would offset NOAA's budget authority.

Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment	428	84,450	+35	+15,200
---------------------------------------------	-----	--------	-----	---------

An increase is requested in the base Oceanic & Coastal Research base program to support incremental operational costs at the new Charleston, S.C. marine environmental health research laboratory (0 pos.; +\$500).

In the Ocean Assessment Program, an increase is requested for the Lands Legacy Initiative to support collaborative efforts with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to restore coastal habitats through the beneficial reuse of dredge spoil. NOAA staff would serve as the technical resource on restoration projects, advising on ways to address biological effects of contaminated sediments (+20 pos.; +\$10,000). An increase is also requested for the Clean Water Initiative to facilitate early detection of pfiesteria and other harmful algal blooms (HABs) rapid response efforts for states, universities and communities (0 pos.; +\$1,750). An increase is requested under the Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative to expand work with coastal states as they develop coastal risk atlases and to provide new remote sensing data in a more timely manner (0 pos.; +\$1,000). To support National Oceans Conference initiatives, additional funds are requested to explore the last frontier by conducting an evaluation of the marine sanctuaries to determine the economic contributions that these resources provide to the environment and the economy (0 pos.; +\$1,000) and to enhance research on the consequences of reef damage, reduce impacts, and work with state and other partners to improve sustainable management of coral reefs (0 pos.; +\$2,000). Lastly, an increase is requested for the South Florida ecosystem program to implement an integrated ecosystem monitoring program, particularly in the areas around Florida Bay and the Florida Keys marine sanctuary (0 pos.; +\$1,000).

Under Response and Restoration programs, an increase is requested to support the Lands Legacy Initiative to restore damaged coral reefs, develop a coral nursery and review ongoing coral restoration efforts (+15 pos.; +\$10,000). Increases are requested under the Coastal Ocean Program to continue the multi-agency Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (ECOHAB) program (0 pos.; +\$600) and for continued hypoxia research in the Gulf of Mexico (0 pos.; +\$400).

A decrease is requested for research efforts on zebra mussels and nearshore research conducted by the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (0 pos.; -\$800).

No funding is requested for the following programs under Ocean Assessment: for pfiesteria research at N.C. State (0 pos.; -\$500); the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology (0 pos.; -\$5,800); the Coastal Services Center (0 pos.; -\$3,750); the University of Hawaii Coral Reef Institute (0 pos.; -\$1,000); and for assistance to the Beaufort, S.C. water quality project (0 pos.; -\$1,200).

Ocean and Coastal Management	151	80,850	+34	+47,350
------------------------------	-----	--------	-----	---------

An increase is requested in the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program administration line to support national programs, the planned expansion of the National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRS) to 27 sites, and continued additions to the state CZM programs (+11 pos.; +\$1,000). In support of the Clean Water Initiative and Lands Legacy Initiative (components of Ocean 2000), increased funds are needed for the coastal non-point pollution control program for the CZM states to complete development of state programs, and to develop nonpoint control programs in the four new states: Georgia, Texas, Ohio and Minnesota (0 pos.; +\$2,000). Increased funding is requested for CZMA enhancement grants for states to implement their approved coastal non-point control program elements that address polluted runoff (0 pos.; +\$2,000). In support of the Lands Legacy Initiative, an increase is requested for Section 310 of the CZMA to provide technical assistance grants to support community-based, environmentally sound solutions to the impacts and pressures on coastal resources (+3 pos.; +\$28,000). Increased funds are also needed in the NERRS program to assist in staffing, education, monitoring, research, and training activities required due to adding five new reserves to the system (0 pos.; +\$2,700), and to improve management of the 12 national marine sanctuaries by fully funding base operations and implementing socioeconomic studies to improve sanctuary management plans, inventory existing resources, and to identify potential new sites (+20 pos.; +\$12,000). These increases are also part of the Lands Legacy Initiative.

No funding is requested for the Northwest Straits Advisory Commission (0 pos.; -\$350).

Acquisition of Data	196	14,726	0	+3,000
---------------------	-----	--------	---	--------

Increases are requested to support UNOLS data collection for global ocean ecosystem dynamics research that studies how changing ocean conditions affect fish, and for ECOHAB efforts to examine how hypoxia and HABs impact coastal estuarine habitats (0 pos.; +\$3,000).

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Information Collection and Analysis	1,366	191,229	+16	-21,724
-------------------------------------	-------	---------	-----	---------

In the Resource Information line item, base increases are requested to promote environmentally sound marine aquaculture by developing and implementing regulatory and permit processing (+10 pos.; +\$1,014) and to support fisheries oceanography to improve stock predictions (+3 pos.; +\$1,600). An increase is requested under Fishery Industry Information for the collection of fisheries statistics and to perform economic analyses required by the new national Standard 8 of the Sustainable Fisheries Act (+3 pos.; +\$1,000).

Funding decreases are proposed for the following Resource Information activities: Chesapeake Bay studies (0 pos.; -\$390); right whale gear modification research (0 pos.; -\$150); Alaska groundfish calibration studies (0 pos.; -\$239); west coast groundfish studies (0 pos.; -\$20); Pacific salmon treaty program (0 pos.; -\$1,857); Hawaiian monk seals (0 pos.; -\$200); stellar sea lion recovery (0 Pos.; -\$1,080); Hawaiian sea turtles (0 pos.; -\$27). Decreases are also requested within these Fishery Industry programs: Alaska groundfish monitoring program (0 pos.; -\$300); PACFIN (0 pos.; -\$1,700); recreational fishery harvest monitoring (0 pos.; -\$800); and Gulf FIN (0 pos.; -\$3,000).

Within Resource Information, no funding is requested for the following programs: Gulf of Mexico consortium, Gulf and Atlantic States Fish Development Foundation, Atlantic herring/mackerel, Aquatic resources initiative, Alaska near shore fisheries, Chesapeake Bay oyster research, Charleston bump, shrimp pathogens, lobster sampling, southeastern sea turtles, hard clam population densities, the Hawaiian stock management plan and for bluefish/striped bass research (0 pos.; -\$15,575).

Conservation and Management Operations	960	146,839	+252	+61,572
----------------------------------------	-----	---------	------	---------

In Fisheries Management Programs, an increase is requested to implement Magnuson-Stevens Act provisions for improving the use of fisheries statistics and economic data, meeting the requirements of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, and implementing Essential Fish Habitat amendments to the Fishery Management Plans (+26 pos.; +\$2,630). Also included in this increase are funds to support the lease, and operations and maintenance costs for the Kodiak research laboratory (0 pos.; +\$1,500) and for the operations and maintenance costs for the Santa Cruz research laboratory (0 pos.; +\$300).

To support the Lands Legacy Initiative, a component of Oceans 2000, an increase is needed to establish through regional and community partnerships, a Fisheries Habitat Restoration Program to increase the geographic scope and rate at which

restoration efforts are undertaken. Affected areas include wetlands, salt marshes, mangroves, and anadromous fish spawning areas (0 pos.; +\$22,700). Further increases will help rebuild overfished and overcapitalized northeast fisheries (0 pos.; +\$5,180). Lastly, an increase is requested to support the regional Fisheries Management Councils as they revise all existing Fishery Management Plans, incorporate essential fish habitat into these plans, and implement new programs and regulations (0 pos.; +\$300).

Under Protected Species Management, an increase is requested to support NOAA's efforts to implement Endangered Species Act recovery plans for salmon, and will include funds to stem the decline of leatherback and loggerhead turtles, right whales and Hawaiian monk seals (+176 pos.; +\$29,700). Additional increases are sought for the base program of Protected Species Management to characterize and map biodiversity and protected species habitat to identify areas for conservation (+12 pos.; +\$2,600) and for West Coast Observers and Training (0 pos.; +\$1,575). An increase is requested in Habitat Conservation to provide programmatic support for restoring fish habitat and other resources injured by human activity under the Damage Assessment and Restoration Program (+20 pos.; +\$1,700), and in Enforcement & Surveillance to support investigations targeting blatant offenders and enforcement efforts in support of salmon and loggerhead turtle recovery (+18 pos.; +\$1,025).

Decreases are requested for the Columbia River hatcheries (0 pos.; -\$1,100) and for Pacific tuna management under Fisheries Management programs (0 pos.; -\$1,050). Under Protected Species Management, decreases are requested for Driftnet Act implementation (0 pos.; -\$100); Marine Mammal Protection Act (0 pos.; -\$358); and native marine mammals (0 pos.; -\$50).

No funds are requested for the following programs: Pacific coral reef management program (0 pos.; -\$230); Atlantic swordfish programs (0 pos.; -\$300) and the Columbia River hatcheries mass marking program (0 pos.; -\$2,200). No funds are requested under the Endangered Species Act program for technical support to Washington state (0 pos.; -\$1,000); the state of Alaska (0 pos.; -\$250); and the Northwest fisheries commission (0 pos.; -\$1,000).

A proposal will be transmitted later in FY 1999 to request fee authority, the revenues from which will offset costs associated with fisheries management and enforcement services. Estimated fees of \$20 million in FY 2000, if authorized, will offset NOAA budget authority.

State and Industry Assistance Programs	90	23,228	-24	-6,200
----------------------------------------	----	--------	-----	--------

A decrease is requested for the Atlantic cooperative management program of the interstate fish commission (0 pos.; -\$3,750). A decrease in the Product Quality and Safety line item ends funding for Federal Ship Financing Fund administration expenses in ORF. New budget authority is requested in the Fisheries Finance Program account to cover these administrative expenses (-24 pos.; -\$1,700). A decrease is also requested for Hawaiian fisheries development (0 pos.; -\$750).

The FY 2000 President's Budget includes legislative language to transfer the National Marine Fisheries Service Seafood Inspection Program to the Food and Drug Administration.

Acquisition of Data	296	25,488	0	0
---------------------	-----	--------	---	---

No changes are proposed for this subactivity in FY 2000.

[Oceanic and Atmospheric Research \(OAR\)](#)

Climate and Air Quality Research	383	122,813	0	+16,887
----------------------------------	-----	---------	---	---------

An increase is requested in Interannual and Seasonal Climate Research to launch a new initiative to deploy an array of drifting buoys in the Pacific and Atlantic to obtain data in support of gaining accurate information on the seasonal cycles of the upper oceans (0 pos.; +\$4,000). In Long Term Climate and Air Quality Research, increases are requested to expand NOAA's efforts in the Health of the Atmosphere program to further understand the atmospheric processes controlling the formation and distribution of ground-level ozone and aerosols (0 pos.; +\$387); to implement a systematic long-term ocean observing program, and upgrade existing Voluntary Observing Ship (VOS) programs to include new sensors for carbon dioxide and other climate variables (0 pos.; +\$1,600); to improve coastal monitoring and assessment capabilities to gauge the effect of pollutants on coastal waters (0 pos.; +\$1,000); and to restore and maintain operations at its baseline observatories in Alaska, Hawaii, Samoa, and Antarctica (0 pos.; +\$1,200). In the High Performance Computing and Communications program an increase is needed to accommodate a full year's cost of leasing the massively parallel computer acquired in FY 1999 to advance weather

prediction models at NOAA's Forecast Systems Laboratory (0 pos.; +\$1,500). An increase is also requested for the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program to increase the number of participating schools and breadth of science data being collected (0 pos.; +\$2,500). Lastly, an increase is requested for the National Science and Technology Council's (NSTC) initiative, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, for NOAA's Climate and Global Change Program, to improve NOAA's prediction and assessment capabilities based on a program of observations and modeling to understand recurrent patterns of variability of the climate system and its forcings across all time scales (0 pos.; +\$6,700).

No funding is requested for the Climate Change Research Center (0 pos.; -\$2,000).

Atmospheric Programs	301	47,050	0	0
----------------------	-----	--------	---	---

Increased funding is requested for the U.S. Weather Research Program in support of improving the forecast accuracy and lead time of hurricane landfall as part of the Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative (NDRI) (0 pos.; +\$1,500).

No funding is requested for researching and evaluating wind profiler data for incorporation into operational forecast models (0 pos.; -\$1,500).

Ocean and Great Lakes Programs	158	99,000	0	-16,200
--------------------------------	-----	--------	---	---------

Increased funding is requested for the following programs: marine aquaculture to begin the sustainable production of native commercial ocean fish species (0 pos.; +\$3,600); ocean bottom observatories to expand shallow water observations as well as develop deep sea observatories as part of the National Undersea Research Program (NURP) (0 pos.; +\$3,100); hypoxia research and modeling to assess conditions in the northern Gulf of Mexico (0 pos.; +\$400); fisheries oceanography (0 pos.; +\$400); and development of new technology, research, outreach and control programs to curb the spread of invasive species in U.S. waters (0 pos.; +\$200).

Decreased funding is requested for the Arctic research initiative (0 pos.; -\$350); for the National Sea Grant College Program reflecting the discontinuation of lower priority research (0 pos.; -\$6,000). Reduced funding is also requested in the National Undersea Research Program (NURP) in support of a streamlined, yet nationally competitive research program (0 pos.; -\$5,550).

No funding is requested for the following programs as they either have been completed, or represent lower priorities to NOAA: southeast Atlantic marine monitoring and prediction (0 pos.; -\$750); the Chesapeake Bay ballast demonstration (0 pos.; -\$850); Tsunami mitigation (0 pos.; -\$2,300); the Lake Champlain study (0 pos.; -\$150); the open ocean aquaculture program, including funding for the seacoast science center (0 pos.; -\$2,400); the initiative for aquatic ecosystems, water quality, atmospheric research and facilities construction at the Canaan Valley Institute (0 pos.; -\$4,000); the sediment control study (0 pos.; -\$50); the Gulf of Maine council (0 pos.; -\$500); and the marine ecosystem initiative (0 pos.; -\$1,000).

Acquisition of Data	103	13,020	0	0
---------------------	-----	--------	---	---

No additional funding is requested for this subactivity in FY 2000.

[National Weather Service \(NWS\)](#)

Operations and Research (O&R)	4,674	518,240	-100	+14,757
-------------------------------	-------	---------	------	---------

NOAA requests a net increase of \$14.8 million in O&R in FY 2000. This increase supports budget and program recommendations of the NOAA Review which covered fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and funds activities which contribute to the Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative (NDRI). Specifically, increases are requested as follows: base restoration to cover NWS' labor cost deficiencies in the NWS field offices (-100 pos.; +\$9,634). The requested increase incorporates the effect of reducing staffing levels by 100 positions/187 FTEs, which is more than offset by the cumulative effects of upgrading the NWS workforce as part of the modernization transition. Increases are also requested to maintain and replace critical field office equipment, provide the necessary level of training to forecasters, as well as maintain centralized communication services (0 pos.; +\$1,663). Included in the request for the NWS in addition to the aforementioned restorations, are current adjustments-to-base of \$19,990 for both labor and non-labor inflation expected in FY 2000. In addition, a program increase is requested

to address the Secretary's mitigation recommendations for Caribou, ME, Key West, FL, Erie, PA, and Williston, ND (0 pos.; +\$1,006). Increases are also requested to begin the modernization of NOAA's cooperative observer network, which is the backbone of the nation's climate record and an integral source of data for local forecasting (0 pos.; +\$1,500); for obtaining commercial aircraft atmospheric observations from ARINC in support of improving the accuracy of weather warnings and forecasts (0 pos.; +\$600); to initiate the national implementation of the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction System (0 pos.; +\$2,200); and to provide an adequate level of maintenance for Weather Forecast Offices (0 pos.; +\$1,000).

Reduced funding is needed to support the Susquehanna River Basin flood system (0 pos.; -\$631).

No funding is requested for the following projects as they were either non-recurring, or are considered lower priority programs to NOAA: NWR transmitters in Kentucky, Georgia, South Dakota, and Illinois, as the FY 1999 costs were non-recurring (0 pos.; -\$1,600); cooperative institute for regional prediction (0 pos.; -\$216); and support of the OK -FIRST prototype development at the National Severe Storms Laboratory (0 pos.; -\$399).

Systems Acquisition	179	58,855	+11	+26,045
---------------------	-----	--------	-----	---------

Funding in this subactivity reflects the non-capital portion of the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD), Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS), and the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) programs.

An increase is needed in the AWIPS program reflecting the completion of deployment activities in FY 1999 and the full-year effect of post-deployment operations and maintenance of the AWIPS network (+11 pos.; +\$25,813); and in the ASOS program to effect additional corrective and preventative equipment maintenance to improve operational availability (0 pos.; +\$240).

A small decrease is requested in the NEXRAD program representing a funding adjustment (0 pos.; -\$8).

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS)

Satellite Observing System	519	58,050	0	+1,186
----------------------------	-----	--------	---	--------

Funding in this subactivity includes the operation of current, on-orbit geostationary (GOES) and polar-orbiting (POES) satellites and the acquisition of data from non-NOAA satellites. Funding associated with the acquisition of geostationary and polar-orbiting operational environmental satellites, including the Polar Convergence (NPOESS) program, is captured in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account.

An increase is requested to maintain on-going satellite operations, and data processing and distribution without degradation in services from current levels (0 pos.; +\$1,686). An increase is also requested to commence the Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN) program to improve all phases of disaster management (0 pos.; +\$2,000). This is a multi-agency/public-private partnership designed to lessen the impact of natural disasters on the American public. NOAA's contribution focuses on identifying/developing/managing those data sets useful to public and private concerns in the mitigation of the effects of natural disasters.

No funding is requested for the wind demonstration project (0 pos.; -\$2,500).

Environmental Data Management Systems	277	53,174	0	-9,318
---------------------------------------	-----	--------	---	--------

An increase is requested in conjunction with the NWS to modernize NOAA's cooperative observer network, particularly, the rain gauge network which incorporates technology that is no longer supported by any manufacturer (0 pos.; +\$1,500). An increase is also requested to meet the increased costs of operating NOAA's three national data centers (0 pos.; +\$932).

Decreased funding is requested for the weather record preservation efforts at the data centers (0 pos.; -\$5,000), as well as for environmental data systems modernization (0 pos.; -\$4,000).

No funding is requested for the regional climate centers as this function should be privatized (0 pos.; -\$2,750).

Program Support

Administration and Services	1,109	62,868	0	0
-----------------------------	-------	--------	---	---

No changes are requested for this subactivity in FY 2000.

Aircraft Services	107	10,669	+5	+350
-------------------	-----	--------	----	------

An increase is requested for Aircraft Services to support a second flight crew for the G-IV jet to meet the operational requirement of 24-hour storm surveillance. The jet will be flown for 12-hour intervals during land-falling hurricanes (+5 pos.; +\$350).

<u>Fleet Maintenance and Planning</u>	12	11,643	0	-2,400
---------------------------------------	----	--------	---	--------

All costs of on-going maintenance, minor repairs, and planning for future fleet modernization and replacement efforts are captured in this ORF activity. Expenditures for future fleet modernization activities are accounted for in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account.

Decreased funding is requested for this activity to reflect one-time enhancements to the pier at NOAA's Pascagoula facility (0 pos.; -\$2,400).

<u>Facilities</u>	15	3,844	0	+5,985
-------------------	----	-------	---	--------

All costs of NOAA-wide preventive maintenance, minor repairs, general facilities planning and design and environmental compliance at NOAA's facilities are captured in this ORF activity. Expenditures for new construction or major modifications to existing NOAA facilities are captured in the PAC account.

The payment of lease costs for the Sandy Hook laboratory and the costs to maintain the Columbia River hatcheries are now reflected in the NMFS activity instead of in this subactivity.

Increases are necessary to accommodate the incremental operations costs of the new Boulder laboratory facility (0 pos.; +\$3,850); to expand efforts in NOAA's environmental compliance program (0 pos.; +\$1,873); and for NARA records management (0 pos.; +\$262).

Detailed Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE								
Navigation Services:								
Mapping & Charting	258	\$34,260	258	\$34,495	258	\$33,335	0	(\$1,160)
Address survey backlog		14,000		14,000		14,900	0	900
Subtotal	258	48,260	258	48,495	258	48,235	0	(260)
Geodesy	227	19,659	227	19,849	227	19,849	0	0
Tide and Current Data	145	12,000	145	12,133	145	14,883	0	2,750
Total, Navigation Services	630	79,919	630	80,477	630	82,967	0	2,490
Ocean Resources Conservation & Assessment:								
Estuarine & Coastal Assessment								
Oceanic & coastal research	61	7,410	61	7,470	61	7,970	0	500
GLERL			60	6,885	60	6,085	0	(800)
Ocean assessment program	177	42,611	177	41,781	197	46,281	20	4,500
Response and Restoration	109	8,774	109	9,884	124	19,884	15	10,000
Trans. fr Damage Assessmt Fund		5,597					0	0
Subtotal	347	64,392	407	66,020	442	80,220	35	14,200
Coastal Ocean Science								
Coastal ocean program	21	18,400	21	18,430	21	19,430	0	1,000
Subtotal	21	18,400	21	18,430	21	19,430	0	1,000
Total, Ocean Res. Conservation & Assessment	368	82,792	428	84,450	463	99,650	35	15,200
Ocean & Coastal Management:								
Coastal Management								
CZM administration	51	4,500	51	4,500	62	5,500	11	1,000
CZM grants		53,700		53,700		55,700	0	2,000
CZM 310 grants					3	28,000	3	28,000
Estuarine research reserve system		4,300		4,300		7,000	0	2,700
Non-point pollution control		4,000		4,000		6,000	0	2,000
CZMF (obligate in fund)	(51)	(4,000)					0	0
Subtotal	0	62,500	51	66,500	65	102,200	14	35,700
Ocean Management								
Marine sanctuary program	100	14,350	100	14,350	120	26,000	20	11,650
Subtotal	100	14,350	100	14,350	120	26,000	20	11,650
Total, Ocean & Coastal Management	100	76,850	151	80,850	185	128,200	34	47,350
Acquisition of Data	196	14,546	196	14,726	196	17,726	0	3,000
TOTAL, NOS	1,294	254,107	1,405	260,503	1,474	328,543	69	68,040

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
Information Collection & Analyses:								
Resource Information	948	\$106,675	948	\$108,379	961	\$96,918	13	(\$11,461)
Antarctic research		1,200		1,200		1,200	0	0
Chesapeake Bay studies		1,890		1,890		1,500	0	(390)
Right whale research		350		350		200	0	(150)
MARFIN		3,000		3,000		3,000	0	0
SEAMAP		1,200		1,200		1,200	0	0
Alaskan groundfish surveys		900		900		661	0	(239)
Bering Sea pollock research		945		945		945	0	0
West Coast groundfish		800		800		780	0	(20)
New England stock depletion		1,000		1,000		1,000	0	0
Hawaii stock management plan		500		500			0	(500)
Yukon River chinook salmon		700		700		700	0	0
Atlantic salmon research		710		710		710	0	0
Gulf of Maine groundfish survey		567		567		567	0	0
Dolphin / Yellowfin tuna research		250		250		250	0	0
Pacific salmon treaty program		7,444		7,444		5,587	0	(1,857)
Hawaiian monk seals		700		700		500	0	(200)
Stellar sea lion recovery program		2,520		2,520		1,440	0	(1,080)
Hawaiian sea turtles		275		275		248	0	(27)
Bluefish / striped bass		1,000		1,000			0	(1,000)
Halibut / Sablefish		1,200		1,200		1,200	0	0
Subtotal	948	133,826	948	135,530	961	118,606	13	(16,924)
Fishery Industry Information								
Fish statistics	168	13,000	168	13,257	171	14,257	3	1,000
Alaska groundfish monitoring		5,500		5,500		5,200	0	(300)
PACFIN / catch effort data		4,700		4,700		3,000	0	(1,700)
GULF FIN data collection effort		3,000		3,000			0	(3,000)
Rec. fishery harvest monitoring		3,900		3,900		3,100	0	(800)
Subtotal	168	30,100	168	30,357	171	25,557	3	(4,800)
Info. Analyses & Dissemination	250	20,900	250	21,342	250	21,342	0	0
Computer hardware and software		4,000		4,000		4,000	0	0
Subtotal, Info. Analyses & Dissem.	250	24,900	250	25,342	250	25,342	0	0
Total, Info. Collection & Analyses	1,366	188,826	1,366	191,229	1,382	169,505	16	(21,724)
Conservation & Management Operations:								
Fisheries Management Programs	263	29,900	263	32,587	289	36,487	26	3,900
Columbia River hatcheries		13,600		18,065		14,765	0	(3,300)
Columbia River end species studies		288		288		288	0	0
Fisheries habitat restoration						22,700	0	22,700
NE fisheries management						5,180	0	5,180
Regional councils		13,000		13,000		13,300	0	300
International fisheries commissions		400		400		400	0	0
Management of George's Bank		478		478		478	0	0
Pacific tuna management		2,300		2,300		1,250	0	(1,050)
Subtotal	263	59,966	263	67,118	289	94,848	26	27,730
Protected Species Management	370	6,200	370	6,806	382	9,406	12	2,600
Driftnet Act Implementation		3,378		3,378		3,278	0	(100)
Marine Mammal Protection Act		7,583		7,583		7,225	0	(358)
Endangered Spec Act recovery plan	19	28,000	19	28,000	195	55,450	176	27,450
Dolphin encirclement studies	9	3,300	9	3,300	9	3,300	0	0
Native marine mammals		750		750		700	0	(50)
Observer training		2,650		2,650		4,225	0	1,575
Subtotal	398	51,861	398	52,467	586	83,584	188	31,117

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE								
Habitat Conservation	116	\$9,000	116	\$9,158	136	\$10,858	20	\$1,700
Enforcement & Surveillance	183	17,775	183	18,096	201	19,121	18	1,025
Total, Conserv. & Management Ops	960	138,602	960	146,839	1,212	208,411	252	61,572
State & Industry Assistance Programs								
Interjurisdictional fisheries grants		2,600		2,600		2,600	0	0
Disaster research & prevention		7,000		0		0	0	0
Anadromous grants		2,100		2,100		2,100	0	0
Interstate fish commissions		7,750		7,750		4,000	0	(3,750)
Subtotal	0	19,450	0	12,450	0	8,700	0	(3,750)
Fisheries Development Program								
Product quality and safety	90	9,824	90	10,028	66	8,328	(24)	(1,700)
Hawaiian fisheries development		750		750			0	(750)
Subtotal	90	10,574	90	10,778	66	8,328	(24)	(2,450)
Total, State & Industry Assist. Prog.	90	30,024	90	23,228	66	17,028	(24)	(6,200)
Acquisition of Data	296	25,098	296	25,488	296	25,488	0	0
TOTAL, NMFS	2,712	382,550	2,712	386,784	2,956	420,432	244	33,648

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

Climate & Air Quality Research:								
Interannual & Seasonal Climate Res.	38	14,900	38	14,900	38	16,900	0	2,000
Long-term Climate & Air Quality Res.	183	30,000	183	30,413	183	34,600	0	4,187
High Perform. Computing & Com.	6	12,000	6	12,000	6	13,500	0	1,500
Subtotal	227	56,900	227	57,313	227	65,000	0	7,687
GLOBE	9	2,500	9	2,500	9	5,000	0	2,500
Climate and Global Change	147	63,000	147	63,000	147	69,700	0	6,700
Subtotal	156	65,500	156	65,500	156	74,700	0	9,200
Total, Climate & Air Quality Research	383	122,400	383	122,813	383	139,700	0	16,887
Atmospheric Programs:								
Weather research	240	36,100	240	36,600	240	36,600	0	0
Wind profiler		4,350		4,350		4,350	0	0
Subtotal	240	40,450	240	40,950	240	40,950	0	0
Solar Terrestrial services & research	61	6,000	61	6,100	61	6,100	0	0
Total, Atmospheric Programs	301	46,450	301	47,050	301	47,050	0	0
Ocean & Great Lakes Programs:								
Marine Prediction Research	128	26,801	128	26,950	128	22,300	0	(4,650)
GLERL	60	6,825					0	0
Subtotal	188	33,626	128	26,950	128	22,300	0	(4,650)
Sea Grant								
Sea Grant College Program	22	57,500	22	57,500	22	51,500	0	(6,000)
Subtotal	22	57,500	22	57,500	22	51,500	0	(6,000)
Undersea Research Program								
Nat'l Undersea Research Program	8	14,550	8	14,550	8	9,000	0	(5,550)
Subtotal	8	14,550	8	14,550	8	9,000	0	(5,550)
Total, Ocean & Great Lakes Programs	218	105,676	158	99,000	158	82,800	0	(16,200)
Acquisition of Data	103	12,884	103	13,020	103	13,020	0	0
TOTAL, OAR	1,005	287,410	945	281,883	945	282,570	0	687

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE								
Operations & Research:								
Local Warnings & Forecasts	4,359	\$357,034	4,359	\$438,223	4,259	\$450,411	(100)	\$12,188
MARDI		64,036					0	0
Advanced Hydrologic Prediction System						2,200	0	2,200
Radiosonde replacement program		2,000					0	0
Susquehanna River Basin Flood System		1,250		1,250		619	0	(631)
WFO maintenance				3,000		4,000	0	1,000
Aviation forecasts		35,596		35,596		35,596	0	0
Subtotal	4,359	459,916	4,359	478,069	4,259	492,826	(100)	14,757
Central Forecast Guidance	276	35,574	276	37,081	276	37,081	0	0
Atmospheric & Hydrological Research	39	2,964	39	3,090	39	3,090	0	0
Total, Operations & Research	4,674	498,454	4,674	518,240	4,574	532,997	(100)	14,757
Systems Acquisition:							0	0
Public Warning & Forecast Systems								
NEXRAD	128	38,346	128	39,333	128	39,325	0	(8)
ASOS	38	7,116	38	7,333	38	7,573	0	240
AWIPS / NOAAPort	13	12,189	13	12,189	24	38,002	11	25,813
Computer Facility Upgrades		4,600					0	0
Total, Systems Acquisition	179	62,251	179	58,855	190	84,900	11	26,045
TOTAL, NWS	4,853	560,705	4,853	577,095	4,764	617,897	(89)	40,802
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE DATA & INFORMATION SERVICE								
Satellite Observing Systems:								
Ocean remote sensing	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	0
Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN)						2,000	0	2,000
Environmental Observing Services	519	53,300	519	54,050	519	53,236	0	(814)
Total, Satellite Observing Systems	519	57,300	519	58,050	519	59,236	0	1,186
Environmental Data Management Systems:								
Data & Information Services	277	33,550	277	34,089	277	31,521	0	(2,568)
Environmental Data Systems Modern.		16,335		16,335		12,335	0	(4,000)
Regional climate centers		2,750		2,750			0	(2,750)
Total, EDMS	277	52,635	277	53,174	277	43,856	0	(9,318)
TOTAL, NESDIS	796	109,935	796	111,224	796	103,092	0	(8,132)
PROGRAM SUPPORT								
Administration & Services:								
Executive direction & administration	299	19,200	299	19,573	299	19,573	0	0
HBCU				1,000		1,000	0	0
Systems Acquisition Office (SAO)	10	700	10	712	10	712	0	0
Subtotal	309	19,900	309	21,285	309	21,285	0	0
Central administrative support	800	31,850	800	41,583	800	41,583	0	0
Retired pay commissioned officers		7,000		0			0	0
Total, Administration & Services	1,109	58,750	1,109	62,868	1,109	62,868	0	0
Aircraft Services	107	10,500	107	10,669	112	11,019	5	350
TOTAL, PROGRAM SUPPORT	1,216	69,250	1,216	73,537	1,221	73,887	5	350
FLEET MAINTENANCE & PLANNING	12	11,600	12	11,643	12	9,243	0	(2,400)

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
FACILITIES								
Facilities:								
NOAA maintenance & repair	6	\$1,800	6	\$1,818	6	\$1,818	0	\$0
Sandy Hook lease		2,000					0	0
Environmental compliance	9	2,000	9	2,026	9	3,899	0	1,873
WFO maintenance		3,000					0	0
Columbia River facilities		4,465					0	0
NARA records management						262	0	262
Facilities Operations:								
Boulder laboratory						3,850	0	3,850
TOTAL FACILITIES	15	13,265	15	3,844	15	9,829	0	5,985
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Rent savings to finance Goddard	11,903	1,688,822	11,954	1,706,513	12,183	1,845,493	229	138,980
NOAA Corps retirement pay (mandatory)				13,900		(4,656)	0	(4,656)
						13,900	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,903	1,688,822	11,954	1,720,413	12,183	1,854,737	229	134,324
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS								
Navigation & Magnuson fee collections	725	229,400	611	195,767	611	195,767	0	0
Offsetting collections (data sales)		4,000		4,000		4,000	0	0
		3,600		3,600		3,600	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable Obligations	725	237,000	611	203,367	611	203,367	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	12,628	1,925,822	12,565	1,923,780	12,794	2,058,104	229	134,324
FINANCING								
Prior year recoveries (direct)		(33,000)		(33,000)		(33,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred, net (DARRF)		(4,097)					0	0
Federal ship financing fund expenses							0	0
Offsetting collections (data sales)		(3,600)		(3,600)		(3,600)	0	0
Federal funds		(172,000)		(134,927)		(134,927)	0	0
Non-Federal funds		(57,400)		(60,840)		(60,840)	0	0
Offset for fee collections		(4,000)		(4,000)		(4,000)	0	0
Subtotal, Financing	(725)	(274,097)	(611)	(236,367)	(611)	(236,367)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY (B.A.)	11,903	1,651,725	11,954	1,687,413	12,183	1,821,737	229	134,324
FINANCING FROM:								
Promote & develop American fisheries		(63,381)		(63,381)		(64,926)	0	(1,545)
Coastal zone management fund				(4,000)		(4,000)	0	0
Disaster research & prevention (from USDA)		(7,000)					0	0
NOAACorps retirement pay (mandatory)				(13,900)		(13,900)	0	0
Damage assessment & rest. revol. fund		(1,500)					0	0
Subtotal, Financing From	0	(71,881)	0	(81,281)	0	(82,826)	0	(1,545)
APPROPRIATION, ORF	11,903	1,579,844	11,954	1,606,132	12,183	1,738,911	229	132,779
Proposed Rescission of Unobligated Balances								
						(3,400)	0	(3,400)
Proposed Supplemental								
Northeast multispecies fishery		1,880					0	0
Proposal for Later Transmittal:								
Navigation & Magnuson fee authorization						(34,000)	0	(34,000)
TOTAL B.A. w/ resc., sup. & fees	11,903	1,653,605	11,954	1,687,413	12,183	1,784,337	229	96,924
APPROP. w/ resc., sup. & fees	11,903	1,581,724	11,954	1,606,132	12,183	1,701,511	229	95,379

APPROPRIATION: Procurement, Acquisition and Construction

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			185	\$584,677
Adjustments to Base (transfer from ORF)				6,600
Restoration of FY 1999 Deobligations				4,000
2000 Base			185	595,277
Program Changes			(23)	42,701
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			162	637,978
Recoveries from prior year obligations				(7,400)
2000 APPROPRIATION			162	630,578

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Systems Acquisition:								
NEXRAD	11	\$7,000	11	\$7,000	7	\$9,560	(4)	\$2,560
ASOS		3,855		3,855		4,180	0	325
AWIPS / NOAA Port	89	67,667	89	67,667	70	22,575	(19)	(45,092)
Computer Facility Upgrade		9,900		14,500		11,100	0	(3,400)
Radiosonde Replacement Program				2,000		8,350	0	6,350
GFDL Supercomputer						5,700	0	5,700
ACE Follow-on/GEOSTORM						4,340	0	4,340
POES	20	149,917	20	149,917	20	140,979	0	(8,938)
Polar Convergence (NPOESS)	13	50,000	13	50,000	13	80,100	0	30,100
GOES I - M		82,376		82,376		77,082	0	(5,294)
GOES N - Q	47	182,766	47	182,766	47	189,533	0	6,767
Subtotal	180	553,481	180	560,081	157	553,499	(23)	(6,582)
Construction:							0	0
Boulder lab - above standard cost		6,370		6,370			0	(6,370)
WFO Construction	5	9,526	5	9,526	5	13,367	0	3,841
NCEP		850		850			0	(850)
Santa Cruz research lab		4,200		4,200			0	(4,200)
Nat'l Estuarine Research Reserves		7,300		7,300		12,000	0	4,700
Alaska facilities / Juneau						1,000	0	1,000
Pribilof Island clean-up		700		700			0	(700)
Marine Sanctuaries						3,000	0	3,000
NOAA Operations & Research Center						3,545	0	3,545
Charleston / Ft. Johnson		3,000		3,000			0	(3,000)
Outer Banks community foundation		750		750			0	(750)
Long Island Bay Shore aquarium		1,000		1,000			0	(1,000)
Botanical gardens		500		500			0	(500)
Other		1,000		1,000			0	(1,000)
Subtotal	5	35,196	5	35,196	5	32,912	0	(2,284)
Fleet Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	51,567	0	51,567
Subtotal, PAC	185	588,677	185	595,277	162	637,978	(23)	42,701
Recoveries		(4,000)		(7,400)		(7,400)	0	0
TOTAL, PAC	185	584,677	185	587,877	162	630,578	(23)	42,701

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>

Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC)

The PAC account represents an annual appropriation in the FY 1999 Congressional appropriation. This account captures the non-recurring costs of acquiring and/or improving capital assets used by NOAA in carrying out its varied missions. In FY 2000, in conjunction with OMB Circular A-11, as amended, NOAA seeks in this account advanced appropriations for certain capital assets falling into this category which will allow it to realize procurement efficiencies, management accountability, as well as to reflect the full cost of assets for cost/benefit evaluations. See table below for annual amounts for the period FY 2000 - FY 2004, and FY 2005 to completion.

Systems Acquisition	180	\$560,081	-23	-\$6,582
---------------------	-----	-----------	-----	----------

Increased funding is required as follows: in the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) program to continue the tri-agency planned product improvement initiative that will lead to extended life of the network, lower life cycle costs and improved NEXRAD products (-4 pos.; +\$2,560); in the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) program to fund on-going planned product improvement initiatives and sensor development and deployment (0 pos.; +\$325); in the radiosonde replacement program to reflect the execution of the 1st option year of the replacement system contract (0 pos.; +\$6,350); in the High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) program to allow the Geophysical Fluids Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) to replace its current vector processing supercomputer with a massively parallel processing (MPP) supercomputer (0 pos.; +\$5,700); for NOAA's contribution to the tri-agency acquisition of the first GEOSTORM satellite in support of continuity of space weather warnings and forecasts (0 pos.; +\$4,340); in the NPOESS program due to increased sensor development activities (0 pos.; +\$30,100); and in the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) N - Q acquisition program due to the ramp-up of activity in the spacecraft portion of the program, as well as development of the advanced imager and sounder to fly commencing with GOES Q (0 pos.; +\$6,767).

Decreased funding is requested in the Computer Facilities Upgrade program reflecting the discontinuation of leasing and maintaining the Class VII (C-90) supercomputer (0 pos.; -\$3,400); in the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) program reflecting the completion of the deployment phase of the program (-19 pos.; -\$45,092); and in the Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite (POES) (0 pos.; -\$8,938) and GOES I - M (0 pos.; -\$5,294) acquisition programs due to reduced funding requirements for spacecraft and launch services.

Construction	5	35,196	0	-2,284
--------------	---	--------	---	--------

An increase is needed in the Weather Forecast Office (WFO) construction program mainly for the National Data Buoy Center sand blast facility modifications, and the Alaska housing replacement program (0 pos.; +\$3,841). Increases are also requested to expand construction of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) (0 pos.; +\$12,000); to complete the planning and design of the fisheries facility in Juneau, AK (0 pos.; +\$1,000); to expand the marine sanctuaries system (0 pos.; +\$3,000); and to effect capital improvements and major maintenance of the NOAA Operations and Research Center (NORC) in Suitland, MD (0 pos.; +\$3,545).

Decreases are proposed for the following projects either because they had non-recurring funding requirements in FY 1999, or the project is of lower priority to NOAA: Santa Cruz Research Laboratory completed in FY 1999 (0 pos.; -\$4,200); above standard cost items associated with the Boulder Laboratory construction (0 pos.; -\$6,370); the National Centers for Environmental Prediction, mainly completion of the Aviation Weather Center (0 pos.; -\$850); Pribilof Island clean-up (0 pos.; -\$700), the Kasitsna Bay Lab and Kachenak Bay NERRS (0 pos.; -\$1,300); the Great Bay NERRS (0 pos.; -\$6,000); Charleston/Fort Johnson (0 pos.; -\$3,000), the Outer Banks Community Foundation (0 pos.; -\$750); the New York facilities (0 pos.; -\$1,500); and other (0 pos.; -\$1,000).

Fleet Replacement	0	0	0	+51,567
-------------------	---	---	---	---------

An increase of funding is requested to acquire the capacity of a Fisheries Research Vessel to replace capacity planned for decommissioning (0 pos.; +\$51,567).

**PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION &
CONSTRUCTION**

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	To <u>Complete</u>	<u>Total</u>
Systems Acquisition								
NEXRAD *	\$7,000	\$9,560	\$9,060	\$9,060	\$9,060	\$9,060	\$0	\$52,800
ASOS *	3,855	4,180	6,125	7,565	6,655	5,495	0	33,875
AWIPS *	67,667	22,575	21,525	7,900	3,500	2,550	0	125,717
Computer Facility Upgrade *	9,900	11,100	12,835	16,135	12,335	11,835	0	74,140
Radiosonde Replacement Program *	[2,000]	8,350	8,350	8,350	8,350	3,000	0	36,400
GFDL Supercomputer *	0	5,700	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	6,500	44,200
ACE Follow-on / GEOSTORM **	0	4,340	6,160	6,580	6,580	6,580	0	30,240
POES K-N' *	149,917	140,979	114,594	98,253	73,699	61,241	94,011	732,694
POES Convergence *	50,000	80,100	113,600	180,000	230,500	333,500	2,209,750	3,197,450
GOES I-M *	82,376	77,082	58,615	15,960	11,476	9,009	4,922	259,440
GOES N-Q *	182,766	189,533	245,609	226,841	226,256	213,464	609,306	1,893,775
Subtotal, Systems Acquisition	553,481	553,499	604,473	584,644	596,411	663,734	2,924,489	6,480,731
Construction								
Boulder lab - above standard cost	6,370							6,370
WFO Construction*	9,526	13,367	12,225	12,725	7,552	8,536		63,931
NCEP	850							850
Santa Cruz research lab	4,200							4,200
Nat'l Estuarine Research Reserves	7,300	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		67,300
Alaska facilities / Juneau		1,000	15,000	20,000				36,000
Pribilof Island clean-up	700							700
Marine Sanctuaries		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		15,000
NOAA Operations & Research Center *		3,545	2,380					5,925
Charleston / Ft. Johnson	3,000							3,000
Outer Banks community foundation	750							750
Long Island Bay Shore aquarium	1,000							1,000
Botannical gardens	500							500
Other	1,000							1,000
Subtotal, Construction	35,196	32,912	44,605	47,725	22,552	23,536	0	206,526
Fleet Replacement	0	51,567	51,000	39,778	40,226	2,060	0	184,631
Total PAC Obligations	588,677	637,978	700,078	672,147	659,189	689,330	2,924,489	6,871,888
Deobligations	(4,000)	(7,400)	(8,404)	(10,612)	(10,824)	(10,824)	//	(52,064)
TOTAL, PAC BUDGET AUTHORITY	584,677	630,578	691,674	661,535	648,365	678,506	2,924,489	6,819,824

* Advanced appropriations are requested for these projects.

** Advanced appropriations are requested for GEOSTORM through FY 2002 only.

APPROPRIATION: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted	0	\$0
Financing		
Adjustments to Base	0	0
2000 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	100,000
2000 APPROPRIATION	0	100,000

Comparison by Activity

	<u>1999 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Grants	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$100,000	0	\$100,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0		0		0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery</u>	0	\$0	0	\$100,000

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account is established in FY 2000 to fund a new Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery initiative for the purpose of sharing the costs of state, local, and tribal salmon conservation initiatives. Utilization of this fund will support NOAA's contribution to a broad interdepartmental initiative bolstering Federal capabilities to assist in the conservation of at-risk salmon runs in the western states of California, Washington, Oregon and Alaska. Grants will be matched dollar for dollar with non-Federal contributions. The fund will be established under the Secretary of Commerce's existing authorities under the Endangered Species Act, and will be made available through agreements with the Governors of each state for distribution to state, local and tribal efforts. The Secretary will also establish terms and conditions to ensure effective use of the funds as well as specific reporting requirements to ensure full accountability by users of the fund.

APPROPRIATION: Fishermen's Contingency Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			1	953
Adjustments to Base			0	0
2000 Base			1	953
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			1	953

Comparison by Activity

	<u>1999 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Systems Acquisition:								
Administrative expenses	1	\$953	1	\$953	1	\$953	0	\$0
Payment of claims & other services		1,532					0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	1	2,485	1	953	1	953	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,532)						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1	953	1	953	1	953	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Foreign Fishing Observer Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			0	\$189
Adjustments to Base			0	0
2000 Base			0	189
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			0	189

Comparison by Activity

	<u>1999 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Foreign fishing observer fund	0	\$1,596	0	\$189	0	\$189	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	1,596	0	189	0	189	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,407)						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	189	0	189	0	189	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Fisheries Finance Program Account

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			0	\$28,338
Adjustments to Base			0	0
2000 Base			0	28,338
Program Changes			24	(18,080)
2000 APPROPRIATION			24	10,258

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Payment of claims & other services	0	\$28,360	0	\$28,338	24	\$10,258	24	(\$ 18,080)
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	28,360	0	28,338	24	10,258	24	(18,080)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(22)						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	28,338	0	28,338	24	10,258	24	(18,080)
Proposed Supplemental	0	3,120	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPROPRIATION WITH SUPPLEMENTAL	0	31,458	0	28,338	24	10,258	24	(18,080)

This account was established in FY 1997 to cover the cost of financing direct loans as authorized by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act Amendments of 1996. The FY 2000 President's Budget requests a net decrease of \$18.1 million, which is comprised of a decrease of \$28.0 million for direct loan payments, offset partially by an increase of \$1.7 million to cover administrative expenses associated with the Federal Ship Financing Fund and an increase of \$8.0 million to reduce harvesting capacity in the Northeast scallop fishery. The latter increase will be used to buyout vessels in this overcapitalized fishery through a combination of direct payouts and loans repaid through the collection of fisheries fees.

APPROPRIATION: Promote and Develop American Fishery Products & Research pertaining to American Fisheries

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			5	\$0
<u>Transfers</u>				
From Department of Agriculture		\$66,426		
Interbureau transfer		(63,381)		
Total, Transfers			0	3,045
Adjustments to Base			0	0
2000 Base			5	3,045
Program Changes			0	(1,545)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			5	1,500
<u>Transfers</u>				
From Department of Agriculture			0	(66,426)
To NOAA ORF				64,926
2000 APPROPRIATION			5	0

Comparison by Activity

	<u>1999 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Administrative expenses	5	\$566	5	\$566	5	\$566	0	\$0
Grants	0	3,654	0	2,479	0	934	0	(1,545)
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	5	4,220	5	3,045	5	1,500	0	(1,545)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,175)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	5	3,045	5	3,045	5	1,500	0	(1,545)
TRANSFERS								
From Department of Agriculture	0	(66,426)	0	(66,426)	0	(66,426)	0	0
To "Operations, Research & Facilities"		63,381		63,381		64,926	0	1,545
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0

The American Fisheries Promotion Act of 1980 authorized a grants program for fisheries research and development projects to be carried out with Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) funds. S-K funds are derived from duties on imported fisheries products; 30% of these duties are transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce. The FY 2000 budget estimate of the transfer is \$66.4 million. Of this amount, \$1.5 million will be used for the grants program, and the remaining \$64.9 million will be transferred to ORF.

APPROPRIATION: Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			0	(\$ 1,500)
Financing				0
Transfers				0
Adjustments to Base				
Maintain fee collections in DARRF				1,500
2000 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	<u>1999 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
DARRF	0	\$7,793	0	\$1,500	0	\$1,500	0	\$0
Unobligated balance, transfer from DOI		4,097		2,684		2,684	0	0
Unobligated balance, transfer to ORF		(4,097)		0		0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	7,793	0	4,184	0	4,184	0	0
FINANCING								
Estimated collections		(1,500)		(1,500)		(1,500)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(7,793)					0	0
Obligated in Fund		0		(2,684)		(2,684)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	(1,500)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS								
To "Operations, Research & Facilities"		1,500		0		0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

This fund was established in 1990 to facilitate oil and hazardous material spill response, damage assessment and natural resources restoration activities. The Fund retains sums transferred by parties or government entities for future use. The source of these funds are settlements and awards by the courts. In FY 2000, funds for assessing damage and for effecting restoration measures will no longer be transferred to the ORF account and will be spent in DARRF, as authorized. Receipts from settlements are expected to be \$1.5 million in FY 2000.

APPROPRIATION: Coastal Zone Management Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			51	\$4,000
Adjustments to Base				
Transfer to ORF			(51)	(4,000)
2000 Base			0	0
Program Change			0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY			0	0
Transfer to ORF			0	4,000
APPROPRIATION			0	4,000

Comparison by Activity

	<u>1999 Currently Avail</u>		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Coastal Zone Management	51	\$4,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	51	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(593)		(593)		(593)	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		593		593		593	0	0
Transfer to ORF		0		4,000		4,000	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	51	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	0
Less: Offsetting collections		(4,000)		(4,000)		(4,000)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In FY 2000, NOAA proposes to transfer authorized funding to the ORF account for obligation to facilitate operation of the fund which is expected to continue experiencing declining receipts.

APPROPRIATION: Federal Ship Financing Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			0	\$0
Financing				
Adjustments to Base			0	0
2000 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Support services	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,179)		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance transfer to Gen. Fund		3,179		0		0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Fisheries Promotional Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
1999 Enacted			0	\$0
Financing				
Rescission of Unobligated Balances			0	(1,186)
2000 Base			0	(1,186)
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			0	(1,186)

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Fisheries promotion	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,186)		(1,186)		(1,186)	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,186		0		0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY (rescission)	0	0	0	(1,186)	0	(1,186)	0	0

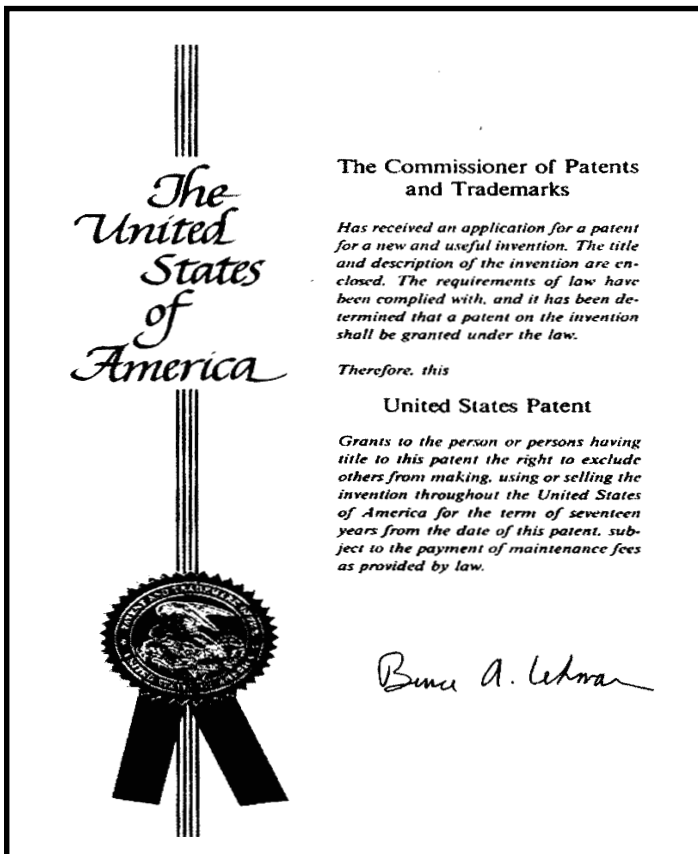
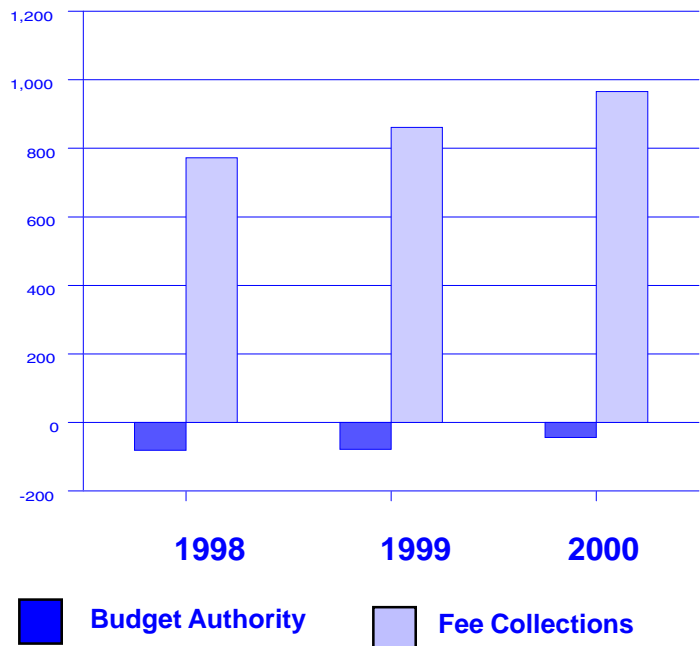
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) is charged with administering the patent and trademark laws of the United States. PTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection to qualified inventions and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. PTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks.

The PTO will spend \$922 million in FY 2000 (which includes \$20 million to be transferred to the Office of Personnel Management for PTO post-retirement benefits) to keep pace with rapid workload growth and to make significant investments in process automation. Offsetting collections will total \$966 million in FY 2000 from fees charged pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1113 and 35 U.S.C. 41 and 376. Fee income over and above the PTO spending level will be available in FY 2001 to offset processing costs of applications received in FY 2000, as well as anticipated space consolidation costs.

PTO Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



PTO supports all three Department Strategic Themes. PTO's goal under Economic Infrastructure is the protection of intellectual property rights. Under Science/Technology/Information, PTO's goal is promoting awareness of patent and trademark information. Under Resources/Assets Management / Stewardship, PTO's goal is granting exclusive rights for intellectual property. For FY 2000, PTO will focus on the following performance measures:

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Help protect, promote and expand intellectual property rights systems throughout the United States and abroad	Number of technical assistance activities completed	80
Grant exclusive rights, for limited times, to inventors for their discoveries	Average cycle time of original inventions processed (months)	10.2
	Percent of customers satisfied	70%
Enhance trademark protection	Pendency time to registration (months)	3.0 to first action 13.8 to disposal/ registration
	Percent of customers satisfied	80
Promote awareness of, and provide effective access to, patent and trademark information	Percent of key products and services meeting schedules or cycle time of standards	80

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

			2000	Increase
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
From New Offsetting Collections	\$691,000	\$674,026	\$805,976	\$131,950
From Prior Year Offsetting Collections	. . .	108,316	115,774	7,458
Fee Collections	(772,316)	(860,800)	(965,741)	(104,941)
1998 Fee Collections Not Available Until FY 1999	108,316			
1999 Fee Collections Not Available Until FY 2000		115,774		(115,774)
2000 Fee Collections Not Available Until FY 2001			159,765	159,765
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	27,000	37,316	115,774	78,458
Unavailable Offsetting Collections due to limitation in current year and becoming available in following year	(108,316)	(115,774)	(159,765)	(43,991)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	(81,316)	(78,458)	(43,991)	34,467
SURCHARGE FUND DEPOSITS	119,000	. . .	. . .	. . .
PERMANENT POSITIONS	5,889	7,061	7,289	228

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted				
Fee collections in 1999			7,061	\$795,605
Funds Currently Available, 1999			7,061	795,605
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$4,170		
2000 Pay raise		13,139		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		0		
Full year cost in FY 2000 of positions financed in FY 1999		13,291		
Within-grade step increases		4,447		
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund		0		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(656)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		825		
Thrift Savings Plan		154		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		500		
Health insurance		1,257		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(112)		
Rent payments to GSA		1,446		
Postage		107		
FTS		160		
Printing and reproduction		1,064		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		4,785		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		0		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		513		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		2,504		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	47,594
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(26,098)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	21,496
2000 Base			7,061	817,101
Program Changes			228	104,949
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			7,289	922,050
Total Offsetting Fee Collections			0	(965,741)
Portion Not Available for Obligation (Limitation on Obligation)				159,765
Less Federal Reimbursements				(300)
2000 APPROPRIATION			7,289	115,774

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Patents	5,697	\$634,497	5,660	\$645,193	5,850	\$713,451	190	\$68,258
Trademarks	998	99,416	1,033	99,013	1,065	109,312	32	10,299
Information Dissemination	265	53,510	267	52,541	263	57,336	(4)	4,795
Policy	101	19,482	101	20,354	111	21,910	10	1,556
Indirect Cost Transfer to OPM	...	...	...	...	...	20,041	0	20,041
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	7,061	806,905	7,061	817,101	7,289	922,050	228	104,949
FINANCING								
Fees		(860,800)				(965,741)		
Prior year Recoveries/Federal Reimb.		(11,300)				(300)		
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year		(13,263)				159,765		
Offsetting Collections Not Available for Obligation		115,774				...		
APPROPRIATION		37,316				115,774		
Unavailable Offsetting Collections due to limitation in current year and becoming available in following year		(115,774)				(159,765)		
BUDGET AUTHORITY		(78,458)				(43,991)		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Patent Business</u>	5,660	\$645,193	+190	+\$68,258

An increase (+190 positions; +\$68,258) is requested for Patent Business activities. This program level will provide resources needed to address the projected growth in workloads and deliver our *Year 2000 Commitments* by increasing our complement of high-performing examiners, expanding existing electronic workplace systems, and enhancing the quality of the examination process.

<u>Trademark Business</u>	1,033	99,013	+32	+10,299
---------------------------	-------	--------	-----	---------

An increase (+32 positions; +\$10,299) is requested for Trademark Business activities. This program level will provide resources needed to address the projected growth in workloads and deliver our *Year 2000 Commitments* by hiring additional trademark examining attorneys, implementing an alternative compensation system, continuing development of trademark automated systems, and processing additional trademark opposition and appeal cases.

<u>Information Dissemination Business</u>	267	52,541	(4)	+\$4,795
-------------------------------------------	-----	--------	-----	----------

Program changes (-4 positions; +\$4,795) are requested for Information Dissemination Business activities. This program level will provide resources needed to deliver our *Year 2000 Commitments* by processing increased workloads and by providing additional patent and trademark data on the PTO Web Site.

<u>Policy</u>	101	20,354	+10	+1,556
---------------	-----	--------	-----	--------

An increase (+10 positions; +\$1,556) is requested for Policy activities. This program level will provide resources needed to enhance our international and legislative activities such as the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) and the Secretary's Africa initiative.

<u>Offsetting Collections</u>	817,101	+104,949
-------------------------------	---------	----------

Fiscal year 2000 projected fee income totals \$966 million.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Secretary / Office of Technology Policy

Led by the Under Secretary for Technology, the Technology Administration (TA) is the focal point for civilian technology and competitiveness issues within the Administration. TA is the primary agency within the Federal government that works in partnership with the private sector to improve U.S. industrial competitiveness and to exercise leadership as the private sector's advocate.

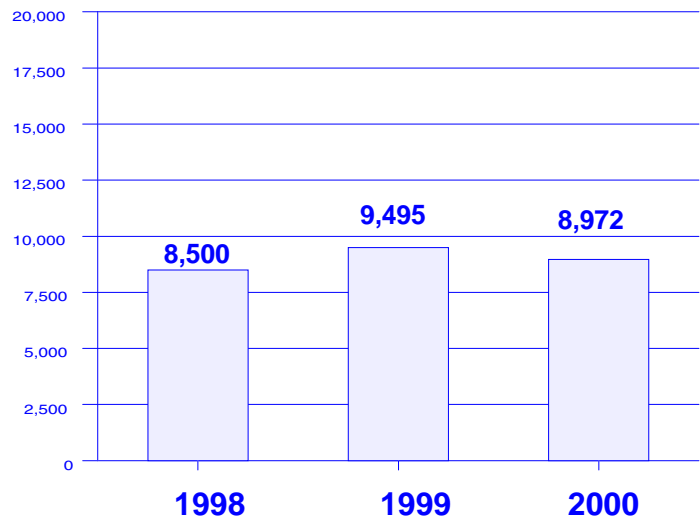
The Under Secretary for Technology oversees three agencies: the Office of Technology Policy (OTP), the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Technical Information Service, as well as the Office of Air and Space Commercialization within the Office of the Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary and the Office of Technology Policy are responsible for coordinating a National technology policy. The Under Secretary serves on the Executive Committee of the Committee on Technology within the President's National Science and Technology Council, which helps establish priorities for research and development in the areas of materials, construction and building, manufacturing infrastructure, electronics and automotive technologies. The Under Secretary also chairs the high-level coordinating committee overseeing the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles Initiative (PNGV), a unique 10-year partnership between the Federal government and the Nation's automakers.

OTP works to promote technology development and commercialization by serving as the Federal government's primary advocate and analyst for innovation and industrial competitiveness. OTP administers the National Medal of Technology, a Presidential award program that celebrates America's spirit of innovation and recognizes excellence in technological innovation and commercialization.

US/OTP Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



OTP will also continue its Partnership for a Competitive Economy (PACE) initiative. Working with state and local government, business and academia, OTP conducts conferences around the country to maintain a dialogue on how the Federal government can help companies compete in the global economy.

The activities under this account support theme 2 of the Commerce Strategic Plan: Keep America competitive with cutting-edge science and technology and a world-class information base.

A brief listing of goals, performance measures and targets for US/OTP, NTIS and NIST appears on the following page. A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and TA's budget justification.

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Assure and improve measurements and standards	Standard reference materials available	1,330
	Standard reference data titles available	64
	Number of items calibrated	3,250
	Technical publications	2,150
Stimulate advanced technologies	Cumulative number of technologies under commercialization	180
	Cumulative number of patents filed	900
	Cumulative number of publications	690
Assist small manufacturers	Increased sales attributed to MEP assistance	\$520m
	Labor & material savings attributed to MEP assistance	\$59m
	Capital investment attributed to MEP assistance	\$379m
	Inventory savings attributed to MEP assistance	\$75m
Promote performance and quality management	Number of applications per year to MBNQA and Baldrige - based state quality awards	1,395
Analyze and develop technology policies	Reports published annually	5
Collect and disseminate information	Number of items in archive	\$3.0m
	Documents reproduced from electronic media	\$0.29m

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	1998	1999	2000 Estimate	Increase (Decrease)
Salaries and Expenses	\$8,500	\$9,495	\$8,972	(523)
PERMANENT POSITIONS				
Salaries and Expenses	50	52	52	0
Reimbursable	1	1	1	0
Total	51	53	53	0

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			52	\$9,495
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$37		
2000 Pay raise		131		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		9		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(10)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		13		
Thrift Savings Plan		2		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		13		
Health insurance		3		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(40)		
Travel		4		
Rent payments to GSA		13		
Communications, utilities & misc.		3		
Printing and reproduction		7		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		84		
Other services		12		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		3		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	284
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(105)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	179
2000 Base			52	9,674
Program Changes			0	(702)
2000 APPROPRIATION			52	8,972

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	52	\$11,133	52	\$9,674	52	\$8,972	0	(\$ 702)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	52	11,133	52	9,674	52	8,972	0	(702)
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	1	575	1	575	1	575	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	53	11,708	53	10,249	53	9,547	0	(702)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,638)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(1)	(575)			(1)	(575)		
Non-Federal sources								
Subtotal, financing	(1)	(2,213)			(1)	(575)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	52	9,495			52	8,972		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Office of the Under Secretary /</u>				
Office of Technology Policy	52	\$9,674	0	-\$702

A decrease (-0 pos.; -\$1,702) is included for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (EPSCoT) initiative, which is designed to foster development of indigenous technology assets in states and regions traditionally under represented in Federal R&D funding in order to foster technology-based regional economic growth. In FY 2000, we will conduct a full-scale program evaluation assessing the management, direction, and effectiveness of the program in meeting its stated objectives, as well as conducting a current needs assessment. By FY 2000, EPSCoT will have conducted two grant competitions and most of the projects funded under the first grant competition will be complete or nearing completion. No grants will be made in FY 2000.

An increase (+0 pos.; +\$1,000) is included for US/OTP to support current service levels and expand efforts in several key areas. US/OTP will build on its successful efforts to help the nation meet the rapidly growing demand for information technology workers. US/OTP will work closely with industry, state and local governments, and educational institutions at all levels to develop innovative strategies and programs to educate and train American workers for these high quality, high wage jobs. In FY 2000, US/OTP will build on existing PNGV programs within the Technology Administration to help the automotive supplier base and states whose economies are linked closely to the automotive sector prepare for the rapid development and deployment of new automotive technologies and the expected introduction of new and reformulated fuels so that they might seize the opportunities that will emerge.

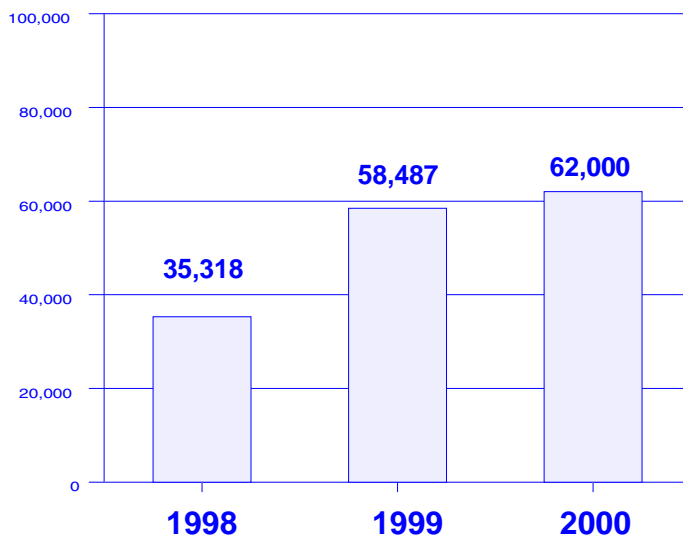
National Technical Information Service

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS), a component of the Technology Administration, operates this revolving fund for the payment of all expenses incurred in collecting, preserving, and disseminating scientific, technical, engineering and other business-related information from Federal and international sources and disseminating it to the American business and industrial research community. In 2000, the Administration intends to submit legislation clarifying NTIS' mission while providing it with greater flexibility.

The activities under this account support the Science, Technology and Information strategic theme of the Commerce Strategic Plan. The first objective is to play a leadership role in assisting Federal agencies with dissemination of their scientific, technical and business information. The second objective is to provide the services and infrastructure to organize scientific, technical, and business-related information and deliver it to NTIS customers effectively.

NTIS Funding

(Total Obligation Dollars in Thousands)



SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	1998	1999	2000 Estimate	Increase (Decrease)
NTIS Revolving Fund	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	2,000
Total Appropriation	0	0	2,000	2,000
Transfer of Y2K Funds (105-277) into				
NTIS Revolving Fund	0	1,000	0	(1,000)
Total Budget Authority	0	1,000	2,000	1,000

PERMANENT POSITIONS

NTIS Revolving Fund (Direct)	0	0	[25]	[25]
Reimbursable	456	456	432	(24)
Total	456	456	432	(24)

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Revolving Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted				
Transfer of Y2K funds Pursuant to P.L. 105-277			0	\$1,000
Adjustments to Base				
Adjustments				
Non-recurring items			0	(1,000)
Less Amount Absorbed			0	0
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(1,000)
2000 Base			0	0
Program Changes			[25]	2,000
2000 APPROPRIATION			[25]	2,000

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
National Technical Information Service	0	\$1,000	0	\$0	[25]	\$2,000	0	\$2,000
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$1,000	0	\$0	[25]	\$2,000	0	\$2,000
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	456	\$57,487	456	\$57,487	432	\$60,000	0	\$2,513
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	456	58,487	456	57,487	432	62,000	0	4,513
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,987)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(23,980)				(29,000)		
Non-Federal sources		(30,520)				(31,000)		
Subtotal, financing	(456)	(57,487)			(432)	(60,000)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	1,000			0	2,000		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent <u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Permanent <u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>National Technical Information Service</u>	0	\$0	[25]	+\$2,000

This appropriation partially funds the costs associated with the organization and preservation of technical information. In 2000, the Administration also intends to submit legislation clarifying NTIS' mission while providing it with greater flexibility.

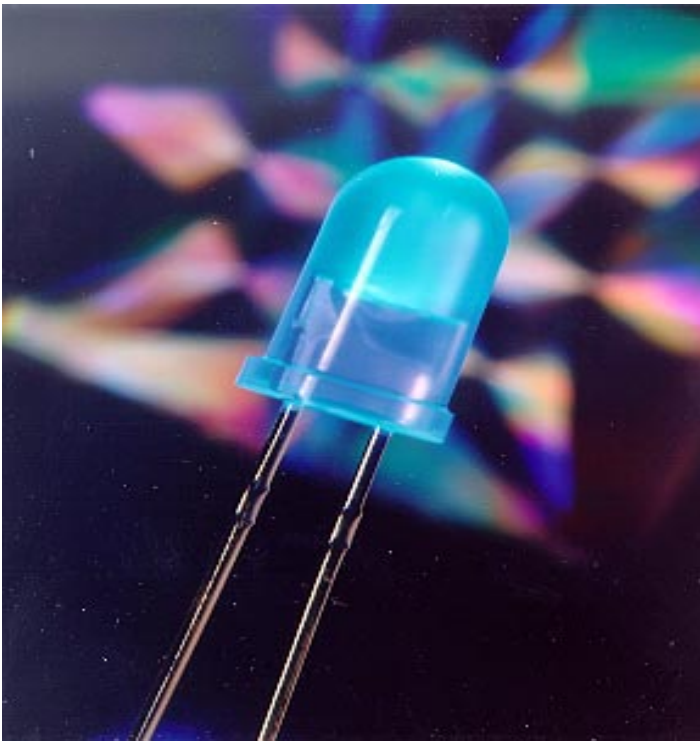
National Institute of Standards and Technology

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is responsible for the measurement foundation which supports U.S. industry, government and scientific establishments. NIST promotes U.S. economic growth by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements, and standards. NIST carries out this mission through four major programs.

The **Measurement and Standards Laboratory (MSL)** research program focuses on providing the standards, verified data, and test methods required for new technologies and competing in the global economy. The world-class scientific and technical staff works closely with private industry, academic researchers, and other government agencies.

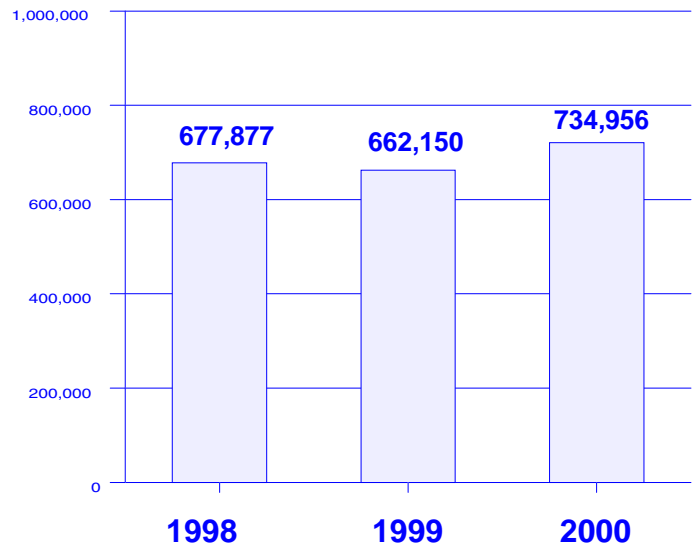
The **Advanced Technology Program (ATP)** makes cost-shared awards to accelerate commercialization of broad-based, high risk technologies with significant commercial potential.

The **Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Program** assists small- and medium-sized companies in assimilating new technologies and manufacturing practices through government-industry partnerships and extension services.



NIST Funding

(Total Obligation Dollars in Thousands)



The **Baldrige National Quality Program (BNQP)** is a highly visible quality management program, focused on instilling the principles of continuous quality improvement in American businesses.

In addition, NIST has initiated a long-term program to upgrade its physical plant. Significant and sustained investment in existing facilities, which are 35 to 45 years old, is required to meet the demanding physical and environmental parameters of NIST research in the 21st century. The FY 2000 budget includes funding to initiate construction of an Advanced Metrology Laboratory and address priority repairs and safety problems.

NIST supports two of Commerce's Strategic Themes. NIST's goals under the Economic Infrastructure theme include: 1) assisting small manufacturers (MEP); and 2) promoting performance and quality management (BNQP). NIST's goals under Science/Technology/Information include: 1) assuring and improving measurements and standards (MSL); and 2) stimulating advanced technologies (ATP).

A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and NIST's budget justification.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

Appropriation	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	\$276,852	\$280,136	\$289,622	9,486
Industrial Technology Services	306,000	304,300	338,536	34,236
Construction of Research Facilities	95,000	56,714	106,798	50,084
Total Appropriation	677,852	641,150	734,956	93,806
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)		21,000		(21,000)
Transfer from Executive Office of the President (P.L. 105-61)	25	0	0	0
Less Working Capital Fund	[250]	[398]	[282]	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	677,877	662,150	734,956	72,806

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2,041	2,062	2,011	(51)
Industrial Technology Services	377	377	379	2
Construction of Research Facilities	32	32	32	0
Reimbursable	712	691	691	0
Total	3,162	3,162	3,113	(49)

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Scientific and Technical Research and Services

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			2,062	\$280,136
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Restoration of FY 1999 Deobligation Offset				1,000
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$1,360		
2000 Pay raise		5,207		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		48		
Within-grade step increases		1,542		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(335)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		421		
Thrift Savings Plan		79		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		240		
Health insurance		315		
Employees' Compensation Fund		19		
Travel		96		
Rent payments to GSA		2		
Postage		26		
Federal Telecommunications System		12		
Printing and reproduction		34		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		2,095		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)		2,277		
Other services		362		
NARA Storage and Maintenance		30		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		586		
Reactor Fuel		27		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	14,443
Less Amount Absorbed			(30)	(4,620)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			(30)	10,823
2000 Base			2,032	290,959
Program Changes			(21)	(337)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			2,011	290,622
Recoveries from prior year obligations			0	(1,000)
2000 APPROPRIATION			2,011	289,622

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Electronics & electrical engineering	276	\$38,509	272	\$39,815	267	\$39,115	(5)	(\$700)
Manufacturing engineering	155	19,714	153	20,151	149	19,751	(4)	(400)
Chemical science & technology	242	33,032	238	33,730	236	33,898	(2)	168
Physics	191	28,916	188	29,461	184	28,961	(4)	(500)
Materials science & engineering	362	52,393	358	53,285	353	52,685	(5)	(600)
Building & fire research	107	15,136	105	15,464	101	13,764	(4)	(1,700)
Computer science & applied math.	327	44,830	322	45,662	325	47,762	3	2,100
Technology assistance	111	17,524	109	17,801	107	18,314	(2)	513
National quality program	40	4,874	39	5,046	39	5,046	0	0
Research support activities	251	31,873	248	30,544	250	31,044	2	500
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	2,062	286,801	2,032	290,959	2,011	290,340	(21)	(619)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(6,063)				0		
Recovery of prior year obligations		(1,000)				(1,000)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(7,063)			0	(1,000)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,062	279,738			2,011	289,340		
Transfer to Working Capital Fund		398				282		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	2,062	280,136			2,011	289,622		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Chemical Science and Technology</u>	238	\$33,730	+2	+1,000

An increase (+2 pos.; +\$1,000) is included to stimulate and permit U.S. industry to develop a comprehensive approach to international technical and product standards that promotes open trade by removing standards-related barriers and provides mechanisms to support U.S. exports. NIST currently leads the world in disseminating chemical measurement standards, primarily as Standard Reference Materials (SRMs). NIST will expand its portfolio of SRMs by establishing international agreements assuring mutual recognition of SRMs and analogous materials produced by other countries.

<u>Technology Assistance</u>	109	17,801	+0	+1,000
------------------------------	-----	--------	----	--------

An increase (0 pos.; +\$1,000) is included to stimulate and permit U.S. industry to develop a comprehensive approach to international technical and product standards that promotes open trade by removing standards-related barriers and provides mechanisms to support U.S. exports.

<u>Building and Fire Research</u>	105	15,464	-0	-1,200
-----------------------------------	-----	--------	----	--------

A decrease (0 pos.; -\$1,200) is included to reflect conclusion of a collaborative effort with Texas Tech University focusing on wind research.

<u>Computer Science and Applied Mathematics</u>	322	45,662	+8	+3,000
-------------------------------------------------	-----	--------	----	--------

An increase (+8 pos.; +\$3,000) is included to develop and disseminate standards, measurements, and testing methodologies needed to protect the information technology (IT) elements of critical national infrastructures.

<u>Research Support Activities</u>	248	30,544	+2	+500
------------------------------------	-----	--------	----	------

An increase (+2 pos.; +\$500) is included to begin development of a program for professional development of mathematics and science teachers of elementary, middle, and secondary schools.

Measurement and Standards Laboratory Research Programs Base Cut

	1,993	285,913	-33	-4,637
--	-------	---------	-----	--------

A decrease (-33 pos.; -\$4,637) is included to recognize the program evolution of NIST's measurement science base to reflect changing program demands and priorities.

APPROPRIATION: Industrial Technology Services

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			377	\$325,300
Adjustments to Base:				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Restoration of Prior Year Rescission			0	6,000
Non-recurring item - Y2K				(21,000)
<u>Financing</u>				
Unobligated balance (from FY 1999)				9,000
Recoveries from prior year obligations				3,800
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$251		
2000 Pay raise		941		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		14		
Within-grade step increases		277		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(61)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		76		
Thrift Savings Plan		14		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		43		
Health insurance		60		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(50)		
Travel		18		
Federal Telecommunication System		4		
Postage		8		
Printing and reproduction		8		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		612		
Other services		208		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		103		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	2,526
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(680)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(354)
2000 Base			377	324,946
Program Changes			2	26,390
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			379	351,336
Unobligated balance				(9,000)
Recoveries from prior year obligations				(3,800)
2000 APPROPRIATION			379	338,536

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Advanced Technology Program	270	\$230,579	270	\$217,000	270	\$251,500	0	\$34,500
Manufacturing Extension Partnership	107	128,129	107	107,946	109	99,836	2	(8,110)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	377	358,708	377	324,946	379	351,336	2	26,390
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(33,408)		(9,000)		(9,000)		
Recovery of prior obligations		(9,000)		(3,800)		(3,800)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		9,000						
Subtotal, financing	0	(33,408)	0	(12,800)	0	(12,800)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	377	325,300	377	312,146	379	338,536		
Less Budget Authority Y2K		(21,000)						
Transfer to Working Capital Fund		0						
TOTAL, APPROPRIATION	377	304,300	377	312,146	379	338,536		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Advanced Technology Program</u>	270	\$217,000	+0	+34,500

An increase (+0 pos.; +\$34,500) will permit the continued expansion of the ATP and will fund \$73 million in new awards in FY 2000. This increase addresses a principal goal of the Department of Commerce and the Administration: to stimulate U.S. economic growth by developing high-risk and enabling technologies through industry-driven cost-shared partnerships. In FY 2000, the ATP will continue its use of a new competition structure begun in FY 1999 that combines the best features of both the general competitions and the focused program competitions. The FY 2000 competition will be open to all areas of technology, and project proposals will be evaluated and ranked in competition with others in the same technology area.

<u>Manufacturing Extension Partnership</u>	107	107,946	+2	-8,110
--------------------------------------------	-----	---------	----	--------

An increase (2 pos.; +\$1,000) is included to gather, promote and cost-effectively deploy to all NIST-MEP manufacturing extension centers the highest priority best practices in areas such as employee development and service delivery, so that the quality and effectiveness of center services is enhanced and new services are quickly introduced to help small businesses achieve and maintain competitiveness in the global marketplace.

This one-time decrease (0 pos.; -\$9,110) reflects the maturation of the nationwide center network. Although the number of centers is not expected to change, the Federal share of operating costs will decrease. The Administration believes that continued financial support for the centers is required to maintain their focus on the Nation's 382,000 small- and medium-sized manufacturers. However, continued funding will be provided at no more than one-third of the centers total annual operating costs.

APPROPRIATION: Construction of Research Facilities

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			32	\$56,714
Adjustments to Base				
Other Changes				
1999 Pay raise		\$16		
2000 Pay raise		58		
Within-grade step increases		17		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(4)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		5		
Thrift Savings Plan		1		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		3		
Health insurance		4		
Employees' Compensation Fund		0		
Travel		1		
Other services:				
Contracts / Other services		189		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		14		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	304
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(220)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	84
2000 Base			32	56,798
Program Changes			0	50,000
2000 APPROPRIATION			32	106,798

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Construction & Major Renovations	32	\$139,010	32	\$56,798	32	\$106,798	0	\$50,000
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	32	139,010	32	56,798	32	106,798	0	50,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(82,296)						0
Unobligated balance, end of year								
Subtotal, financing	0	(82,296)			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	32	56,714			32	106,798		
Transfer to Working Capital Fund	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL, APPROPRIATION	32	56,714			32	106,798		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Construction and Major Renovations</u>	12	\$40,000	0	+\$55,000

This increase (0 pos.; +\$55,000), along with the \$40 million of base funding and \$108.3 million that was appropriated over FY 1998 and FY 1999 for construction will allow NIST to award a contract for construction of the Advanced Measurement Laboratory (AML). An additional \$15 million will be needed in FY 2001 for post-construction fit-up, relocation, and communications costs related to occupying the building. The total AML project cost is \$218.3 million and will take 44 months to complete. This facility will provide NIST with the temperature, humidity, vibration and air cleanliness controls required to perform cutting-edge research in the 21st century.

<u>Modifications and Improvements</u>	20	16,798	0	-5,000
---------------------------------------	----	--------	---	--------

This decrease (0 pos.; -\$5,000) provides a sufficient level of funding to address the highest priority safety, capacity, maintenance, and major repair projects in FY 2000. While a significant backlog of projects remains, this reduction is proposed to partially offset the cost of AML construction.

APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Direct Obligations	0	\$398	0	\$0	0	\$282	0	\$282
Reimbursable Obligations	691	105,708	691	103,126	691	103,126	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	691	106,106	691	103,126	691	103,408	0	282
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(32,497)				(32,497)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		32,497				32,497		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(68,473)				(65,343)		
Non-Federal sources		(37,235)				(37,783)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(105,708)			0	(103,126)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	691	398			691	282		
TRANSFERS								
From STRS		(398)				(282)		
From ITS		0				0		
TOTAL, APPROPRIATION	691	0			691	0		

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is the Executive Branch agency principally responsible for domestic and international telecommunications and information technology issues. NTIA works to spur innovation, encourage competition, help create jobs and provide consumers with more choices and better quality telecommunications products and services at lower prices.

For FY 2000, NTIA is requesting additional funding to: implement World Trade Organization requirements; enhance Federal radio spectrum management; upgrade the telecommunications research facility at Boulder, Colorado; and implement Presidential Decision Directive-63 on Critical Infrastructure Protection. In addition, funding increases are also requested for the two telecommunications-related grant programs, the Information Infrastructure Grants (IIG) and Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP).

The IIG program provides grants to community based non-profit and other public organizations, to demonstrate and promote the practical applications of new telecommunications and information technologies that improve the quality of, and the public's access to education, health care, public safety and other community-based services.

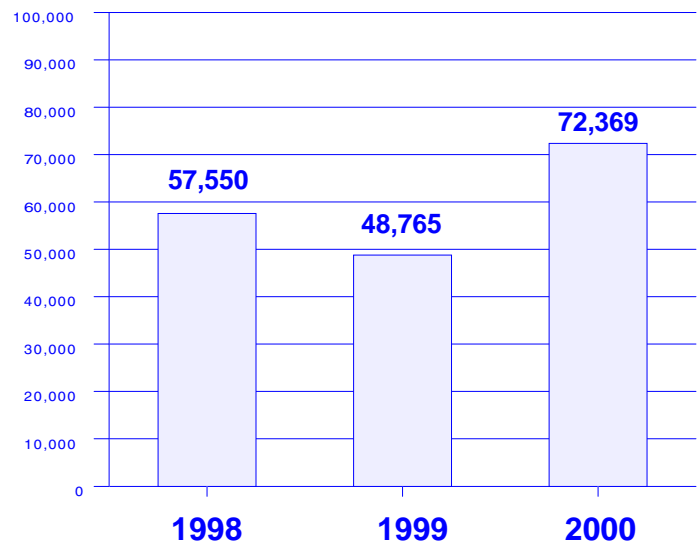
The PTFP provides matching grants to community based public telecommunications entities for the planning and



© Ridge Studio / Stock Connection / PNI

NTIA Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)



construction of facilities that provide educational and cultural service to the public. NTIA requests additional funding to assist public broadcasters with an orderly transition to digital broadcasting. The program will provide competitive grants to encourage the development of innovative, replicable applications of digital broadcasting and promote consolidation and efficiency within the public broadcasting system.

The President, following the recommendations of the Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP), directed the establishment of an interagency program to address the Nation's need for protection of its critical infrastructures. The primary emphasis in this program is on lead agencies that have been given responsibilities for the protection of infrastructure sectors. NTIA is lead agency for the information and communications (I&C) sector and is building a program that will include both public and private sector input on I&C. In addition, NIST and NTIA are collaborating to provide CIP technical research which will be critical to strengthening the Nation's infrastructure.

NTIA's strategic planning process is designed to improve the management and effectiveness of the agency. With the resources available, NTIA will address priority issues in telecommunications and information today and maximize the return on those resources by utilizing agency expertise throughout its programs.



© Tom Tracy / Photo Network / PNI

NTIA's strategic planning process complements and extends the strategic plan of the Department of Commerce. All of NTIA's goals support one of the following Commerce themes and objectives:

- A:** Build for the future and promote U.S. competitiveness in the global market place, by strengthening and safeguarding the nation's economic infrastructure;
- B:** Keep America competitive with cutting-edge science and technology and an unrivaled information base;
- C:** Provide effective management and stewardship of our

nation's resources and assets to ensure sustainable economic opportunities.

NTIA's four strategic goals are presented below, with examples of the performance measures the Agency is developing to assess the impact of their program activities. The measures focus on NTIA's priority programs and are not intended to cover every dollar in NTIA's budget. The performance measures will continue to evolve over time, as NTIA, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Government as a whole continue to refine and enhance their capacity to develop performance measures, to use performance measurement as a key management tool, and to implement the GPRA.

NTIA STRATEGIC GOALS:

Goal 1: Promote open markets and encourage competition.

Goal 2: Ensure spectrum provides the greatest benefit to all people.

Goal 3: Advance the public interest in telecommunications, mass media and information.

Goal 4: Promote the availability and sources of advanced telecommunications and information services.

A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Department's Annual Performance Plan and NTIA's budget justification.

Measures and Targets Summary

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Target</u>
Open Markets	Full compliance of countries with FY 2000 World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments	100%
Radio Spectrum Assignments	New spectrum assignments	200,000
Public Interest Promotion	Maintain or increase current telephone subscription rates	96%
	Increase internet accessibility and use	NA
Advanced Telecommunications	TIIAP grant awards / models	55

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Levels

			2000	Increase
Appropriation	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$16,550	\$10,940	\$17,212	\$6,272
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning & Construction	21,000	21,000	35,055	14,055
Endowment for Children's Educational Television	0	(1,175)	0	1,175
Information Infrastructure Grants	20,000	18,000	20,102	2,102
Total Appropriation	57,550	48,765	72,369	23,604
Transfer of Y2K Funds (P.L. 105-277)		0		0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	57,550	48,765	72,369	23,604

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Salaries and Expenses	106	98	142	44
Reimbursable	138	148	148	0
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning & Construction	13	13	24	11
Endowment for Children's Educational Television	0	0	0	0
Information Infrastructure Grants	34	34	34	0
Total	291	293	348	55

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

APPROPRIATION: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			98	\$10,940
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Non-recurring item - Plenipotentiary Conference				(500)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$95		
2000 Pay raise		233		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		31		
Full year cost in FY 2000 of positions financed in FY 1999		78		
Within-grade step increases		61		
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund		0		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(29)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		36		
Thrift Savings Plan		7		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		19		
Health insurance		14		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(3)		
Travel		30		
Rent payments to GSA		28		
Postage		1		
FTS		3		
Printing and reproduction		4		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		509		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		10		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	1,127
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(558)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	69
2000 Base			98	11,009
Program Changes			44	6,203
2000 APPROPRIATION			142	17,212

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Domestic & International Policies	37	\$4,298	37	\$3,852	40	\$4,352	3	\$500
Spectrum Management	24	3,954	24	3,466	40	7,166	16	3,700
Telecommunication Sciences Research	37	3,533	37	3,691	62	5,694	25	2,003
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	98	11,785	98	11,009	142	17,212	44	6,203
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	148	19,771	148	20,544	148	21,344	0	800
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	246	31,556	246	31,553	290	38,556	44	7,003
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(845)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(148)	(19,271)			(148)	(20,844)		
Non-Federal sources		(500)				(500)		
Subtotal, financing	(148)	(20,616)			(148)	(21,344)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	98	10,940			142	17,212		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Spectrum Management</u>	24	\$3,466	+16	+\$3,700

A program increase (+0 pos; +\$200) is proposed to improve the use of spectrum through increased sharing and spectrum efficiency. This is the second phase of a four-year spectrum modernization effort. This phase will develop specifications for a secure two-way communications network from NTIA to Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) agencies. Plans will also be developed to build software that will give private sector firms the ability to test their radiocommunications systems for compatibility to agency standards. (Note: NTIA is also requesting \$800,000 in increased spectrum reimbursements to fund this initiative.)

An increase (+13 pos; +\$2,500) is requested to carry out the lead agency responsibilities for the CIP information and communications sector. As lead agency, NTIA will work to ensure that both public and private sector perspectives on infrastructure assurance are reflected in all deliberations; establish and maintain channels of communication with all entities, both public and private, domestic and foreign; develop and implement an awareness and education program for the sector; develop and propose legislation and regulations that will enhance infrastructure assurance programs.

An increase (+3 pos; +\$1,000) is requested to establish the Information Sharing Analysis Center (ISAC) as directed in Presidential Decision Directive-63. Departments with lead agency functions will establish ISACs which will analyze, gather, and distribute information from the private sector to other industry companies as well as those Government entities specific to the information and communications sector.

<u>Domestic and International Policies</u>	37	\$3,852	+3	+\$500
--------------------------------------------	----	---------	----	--------

An increase (+3 pos; +\$500) is proposed to allow NTIA to work with developing countries to implement the pro-competitive regulatory principles adopted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1997. NTIA can help maximize the benefits of the agreement for the U.S. industry by assisting developing countries.

Country assistance would consist of a three-step process where the first step would assess a country's current regulatory environment and assist officials with understanding the scope of the changes needed to meet the commitments under the WTO agreement. The second step would be a three to five day workshop on basic telecommunications topics. The third and final step would be to provide ongoing support and assistance to the participating countries.

<u>Telecommunication Sciences Research</u>	37	\$3,691	+25	+\$2,003
--------------------------------------------	----	---------	-----	----------

A program increase (+18 pos; +\$1,200) is proposed to provide the capability of measuring new broadband technologies and support the spectrum management needs of U.S. industry, NTIA and the FCC. The first year will be devoted to upgrading; subsequent years will address other broadband R&D facilities.

An increase (+7 pos; +\$803) is proposed to establish the program's structure and staffing and strengthen the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences laboratory existing lab and field test capabilities to enhance and advance the goals of CIP as defined by Presidential Decision Directive-63. NTIA will work with NIST to conduct a coordinated, technical CIP research program. NTIA will address threats to the telecommunications infrastructure and NIST will address metrology issues.

APPROPRIATION: Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			13	\$21,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$9		
2000 Pay raise		38		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		4		
Within-grade step increases		5		
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund		0		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		7		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		(8)		
Thrift Savings Plan		(2)		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		(4)		
Health insurance		2		
Employees' Compensation Fund		0		
Travel		3		
Rent payments to GSA		3		
Postage		1		
FTS		1		
Printing and reproduction		1		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		78		
NARA Storage and maintenance		3		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		2		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	143
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(88)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	55
2000 Base			13	21,055
Program Changes			11	14,000
2000 APPROPRIATION			24	35,055

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount	Perm Pos	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Grants	0	\$21,171	0	\$19,200	0	\$31,555	0	\$12,000
Program Management	13	1,974	13	1,855	24	3,500	11	2,000
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	13	23,145	13	21,055	24	35,055	11	14,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,145)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	13	21,000			24	35,055		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	Permanent Positions	Amount	Permanent Positions	Amount
<u>Public Telecommunications Facilities,</u> Planning and Construction	13	\$21,055	+11	+\$14,000

A program increase (+11 pos; +\$14,000) is requested to assist public broadcasting stations with the conversion from analog to digital broadcasting through the awarding of competitive grants. The grants issued will not only allow stations to convert, but also provide incentives for more efficient operations and allow stations to meet the requirements and deadlines for digital conversion as set by the FCC. As necessary, PTFP will continue to fund grants to replace basic equipment and provide assistance to rural and other areas where financial assistance is lacking.

APPROPRIATION: Information Infrastructure Grants

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			34	\$18,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
1999 Pay raise		\$16		
2000 Pay raise		53		
Payment to the Working Capital Fund		5		
Within-grade step increases		20		
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund		0		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(5)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		6		
Thrift Savings Plan		1		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) -OASDI		3		
Health insurance		4		
Employees' Compensation Fund		0		
Travel		15		
Rent payments to GSA		5		
FTS		1		
Printing and reproduction		3		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		65		
General Pricing Level Adjustment		5		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	197
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(95)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	102
2000 Base			34	18,102
Program Changes			0	2,000
2000 APPROPRIATION			34	20,102

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Information Infrastructure Grants								
Grants	0	\$15,606	0	\$15,000	0	\$17,000	0	\$2,000
Program Management	34	4,665	34	3,102	34	3,102	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	34	20,271	34	18,102	34	20,102	0	2,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,271)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	34	18,000			34	20,102		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Information Infrastructure Grants	34	\$18,102	0	+\$2,000

An increase (+0 pos; +\$2,000) is proposed to award competitive, merit-based grants that demonstrate Next Generation Internet (NGI) capabilities in the public and non-profit sectors. Next Generation Internet is a component of an administration initiative with academia and industry to develop advanced network technologies and demonstrate the capabilities on testbeds 100 to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet. Grants funded under this initiative will be awarded with a one year maximum for planning and two years for program demonstration. Emphasis will be placed on multi-state and regional projects. Grant competitions will be planned in coordination with other Department of Commerce technology programs and Federal Agencies that participation in the NGI initiative.

APPROPRIATION: Endowment for Children's Educational Television

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			0	\$(1,175)
Adjustments to Base			0	1,175
2000 Base			0	0
Program Changes			0	0
2000 APPROPRIATION			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	1999 Currently Avail		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Grants	0	\$18		\$0		\$0	0	\$0
Program Management							0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,193)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	(1,175)			0	0		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Endowment for Children's Educational Television	0	\$0	0	\$0

Unobligated funds for this program have been rescinded under P.L. 105-119.

BRIDGE FROM 1999 AND 2000 APPROPRIATIONS TO 1999 AND 2000 BUDGET AUTHORITY

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1999-2000</u>
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	\$5,114,815	\$7,390,144	\$2,275,329
Rescissions:			
United States Travel and Tourism Administration	(915)	0	915
NOAA - Operations, Research & Facilities	0	(3,400)	(3,400)
Fisheries Promotional Fund	0	(1,186)	(1,186)
NTIA - Endowment for Children's Educational T.V.	(1,175)	0	1,175
APPROPRIATION	5,112,725	7,385,558	2,272,833
DISCRETIONARY			
Transfer of Y2K funds	49,274	0	(49,274)
Transfer to EDAP from Agriculture	20,000	0	(20,000)
Transfer to NOAA/ORF from Agriculture	7,000	0	(7,000)
Transfer from Census/PCP to the Census Monitoring Board	(4,000)	0	4,000
Transfer of NOAA/Corp Retirement to Mandatory	(7,000)	0	7,000
Unavailable offsetting collections due to limitation in FY 1999 and becoming available FY 2000	(115,774)	0	115,774
Unavailable offsetting collections due to limitation in FY 2000 and becoming available FY 2001	0	(159,765)	(159,765)
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	(50,500)	(159,765)	(109,265)
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	5,062,225	7,225,793	2,163,568
MANDATORY			
Coastal Zone Management Fund - Offsetting Collections	(4,000)	(4,000)	0
Transfer to Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries from Dept. of Agriculture	66,426	66,426	0
NOAA/ORF from DARRF	1,500	0	(1,500)
NOAA/ORF CORP Retirement	7,000	13,900	6,900
NOAA/ORF from DARRF from Interior	(1,500)	0	1,500
Bureau of the Census - Salaries & Expenses	10,000	10,000	0
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	79,426	86,326	6,900
Trust Funds	700	700	0
Offsetting receipts	(7,424)	(7,424)	0
TOTAL, MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY	72,702	79,602	6,900
PROPOSED FY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL			
Discretionary			
NOAA - Operations, Research & Facilities	1,880	0	(1,880)
NOAA - Fishing Finance Program Account	3,120	0	(3,120)
SUBTOTAL, FY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL	5,000	0	(5,000)

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1999-2000</u>
PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL			
Discretionary			
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	\$0	(\$14,000)	(\$14,000)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
SUBTOTAL, PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	5,067,225	7,191,793	2,124,568
FEDERAL FUNDS	5,141,651	7,312,119	2,170,468
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUDGET AUTHORITY	5,139,927	7,271,395	2,131,468

COMPARISON OF 2000 ESTIMATE WITH 1998 AND 1999 APPROPRIATIONS ENACTED TO DATE

	1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries and Expenses	249	\$27,490	260	\$30,000	271	\$34,046	11	\$4,046
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	226	20,140	237	21,000	250	23,454	13	2,454
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries & Expenses	253	21,028	261	24,000	265	28,971	4	4,971
Economic Assistance Development Programs	0	342,000	0	368,379	0	364,379	0	(4,000)
Subtotal, EDA	253	363,028	261	392,379	265	393,350	4	971
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS								
Salaries & Expenses	1,460	137,278	1,468	136,147	1,468	156,944	0	20,797
Periodic Censuses & Programs	2,189	555,813	3,390	1,186,902	3,692	2,914,754	302	1,727,852
Subtotal, Census	3,649	693,091	4,858	1,323,049	5,160	3,071,698	302	1,748,649
ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL ANALYSIS								
Salaries & Expenses	509	47,499	509	48,490	553	55,123	44	6,633
Economic & Statistics Revolving Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, ESA	509	47,499	509	48,490	553	55,123	44	6,633
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION								
Operations & Administration	2,464	283,066	2,518	284,664	2,654	305,431	136	20,767
BUREAU OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION								
Operations & Administration	364	43,900	464	52,331	487	60,455	23	8,124
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT								
Minority Business Development	133	25,000	133	27,000	133	27,627	0	627
UNITED STATES TRAVEL & TOURISM ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries and Expenses	0	(3,000)	0	(915)	0	0	0	915
NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION								
Operations, Research & Facilities	11,609	1,498,550	11,903	1,579,844	12,183	1,735,511	280	155,667
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	239	491,609	185	584,677	162	630,578	(23)	45,901
Fisheries Promotional Fund	0	0	0	0	0	(1,186)	0	(1,186)
Aircraft Procurement and Modernization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing Vessel & Gear Damage Comp. Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	1	194	1	953	1	953	0	0
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	0	154	0	189	0	189	0	0
Fisheries Finance Program Account	0	338	0	28,338	24	10,258	24	(18,080)
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Coastal Zone Management Fund	51	7,212	51	4,000	0	4,000	(51)	0
Promote & Develop....American fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, NOAA	11,900	1,998,057	12,140	2,198,001	12,370	2,480,303	230	282,302

	1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE								
Salaries & Expenses	5,889	27,000	7,061	37,316	7,289	115,774	228	78,458
UNDER SECRETARY / OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY								
Salaries & Expenses	50	8,500	52	9,495	52	8,972	0	(523)
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE								
NTIS Revolving Fund	0	0	0	0	[25]	2,000	0	2,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS & TECHNOLOGY								
Scientific & Technical Research & Services	2,041	276,852	2,062	280,136	2,011	289,622	(51)	9,486
Industrial Technology Services	377	306,000	377	304,300	379	338,536	2	34,236
Construction of Research Facilities	32	95,000	32	56,714	32	106,798	0	50,084
Subtotal, NIST	2,450	677,852	2,471	641,150	2,422	734,956	(49)	93,806
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries & Expenses	106	16,550	98	10,940	142	17,212	44	6,272
Public Telecommunications. Facilities and Digital Broadcasting Applications	13	21,000	13	21,000	24	35,055	11	14,055
Endowment for Children's Educational T.V.	0	0		(1,175)	0	0	0	1,175
Information Infrastructure Grants	34	20,000	34	18,000	34	20,102	0	2,102
Subtotal, NTIA	153	57,550	145	48,765	200	72,369	55	23,604
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	28,289	4,269,173	31,109	5,112,725	32,106	7,385,558	997	2,272,833

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS WITH DETAIL OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

<u>2000 Estimate</u>			
	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u> <u>Amount</u>
1999 Enacted			31,109 \$5,112,725
Transfers			
From Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses for Y2K costs			0 49,274
From Department of Agriculture			0 93,426
To Census Monitoring Board			0 (4,000)
Total Transfers			0 138,700
Financing:			
Fee collections in 1999			0 759,789
Adjustments to Base			
Restoration of FY 1999 Rescission			0 6,000
Financing			
Restoration of deobligation in FY 1999			0 38,000
Unobligated balance			0 9,000
Recoveries from prior year obligations			0 3,800
Adjustments			
DARRF			0 (1,500)
NOAA Corp Retirement			0 6,900
Continuation of System Acquisition Office			11 700
Continuation of 1999 Operating Level			0 1,886
Anticipated fee collections in 2000			0 (1,400)
Restoration of FSN voluntary separation trust fund			0 10,493
Restoration of unobligated balance			0 6,000
Reduction for unrequested grants			0 (10,755)
Non-recurring items			0 (55,874)
Rescission of unobligated balances			0 (1,186)
Cancellation of 1999 Rescission			0 2,090
Other Changes			
1999 Pay raise	0	\$15,755	
2000 Pay raise	0	56,541	
Payment to the Working Capital Fund	0	780	
Full year cost in 2000 of positions financed for part year in 1999	0	16,245	
Within-grade step increases	0	22,410	
Reimbursable positions	0	0	
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(4,619)	
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	6,000	
Thrift Savings Plan	0	748	
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI	0	3,497	
Health insurance	0	4,476	
Employees' Compensation Fund	0	402	

2000 Estimate

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm Pos</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Travel	0	\$916		
Rent payments to GSA	0	4,006		
Federal Telephone System	0	848		
Postage	0	442		
Printing and reproduction	0	1,481		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund	0	19,943		
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)	0	9,471		
Contracts / Other Services	0	3,300		
Overseas wage increases	0	736		
Overseas price increases	0	250		
NARA Storage and maintenance	0	725		
Historically Black Colleges and Universities	0	1,000		
General Pricing Level Adjustment	0	7,085		
Grants	0	338		
Reactor Fuel	0	27		
	<hr/>			
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	\$172,803
Less Amount Absorbed			(30)	(81,596)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			<hr/>	
			(19)	105,361
2000 Base			<hr/>	
			31,090	6,116,575
Program Changes			<hr/>	
			961	2,249,785
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			<hr/>	
			32,106	8,366,360
Fee collections			0	(\$965,741)
Less Federal Offsetting Fee Collections				(300)
Portion of Offsetting Fee Collections Not Available for Obligation (Limitation on Obligation)			0	159,765
Rescission of Unobligated Balances (NOAA-ORF)			0	3,400
NOAA Corp Retirement Pay to Mandatory			0	(13,900)
Recoveries from prior year obligations			0	(85,200)
Transfers				
From Department of Agriculture			0	(66,426)
Unobligated balance			0	(12,400)
2000 APPROPRIATION			<hr/>	
			32,106	7,385,558

COMPARISON BY BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE, 2000 ESTIMATE AND PROGRAM CHANGES

BUREAU	Net Adjustments To Base		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
	Perm. Pos.	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Amount
General Administration	11	(\$654)	271	\$34,046	271	\$34,046	0	\$0
Office of the Inspector General	0	936	237	21,936	250	23,454	13	1,518
Economic Development Administration	0	(19,757)	261	393,316	265	393,350	4	34
Bureau of the Census	0	15,261	4,858	1,355,210	5,160	3,111,698	302	1,756,488
Economic and Statistical Analysis	0	2,168	509	50,658	553	55,123	44	4,465
International Trade Administration	0	(3,517)	2,518	281,497	2,654	305,431	136	23,934
Bureau of Export Administration	0	3,252	464	55,913	487	60,455	23	4,542
Minority Business Development Agency	0	26	133	27,326	133	27,627	0	301
United States Travel & Tourism Admin.	0	915	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administratio	0	74,102	12,140	2,347,029	12,370	2,601,029	230	254,000
Patent and Trademark Office	0	21,496	7,061	817,101	7,289	922,050	228	104,949
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	0	179	52	9,674	52	8,972	0	(702)
National Technical Information Service	0	(1,000)	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
National Inst. of Standards & Technology	(30)	10,553	2,441	672,703	2,422	748,756	(19)	76,053
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	0	1,401	145	50,166	200	72,369	55	22,203
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	(19)	105,361	31,090	6,116,575	32,106	8,366,360	1,016	2,249,785
Fee collections					0	(965,741)		
Less Federal Offsetting Fee Collections					0	(300)		
Portion of Offsetting Fee Collections Not Available for Obligation (Limitation on Obligation)					0	159,765		
Rescission of Unobligated Balances (NOAA-ORF)					0	3,400		
NOAA Corp Retirement Pay to Mandatory						(13,900)		
Recoveries from prior year obligations					0	(85,200)		
Transfers					0	(66,426)		
Unobligated balance						(12,400)		
2000 APPROPRIATION					32,106	7,385,558		

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION REQUIRED FOR 2000

APPROPRIATION AND ACTIVITY	1999 <u>Enacted</u>	2000 <u>Base</u>	2000 <u>Request</u>
<u>Economic Development Administration</u>			
Trade Adjustment Assistance Tax and Trade Relief Extension Act of 1998 (Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Act of 1999, P.L. 105-277), expires 6/30/99	\$9,500	\$9,500	\$12,000
<u>International Trade Administration</u>			
Export Promotion, P.L. 103-392, expired 1996	254,232	250,077	272,277
<u>Bureau of Export Administration</u>			
Export Administration Act of 1979, Reauthorization P.L. 103-10, expired 8/20/94	52,331	55,913	60,455
<u>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</u>			
<u>National Marine Fisheries Service</u>			
Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1988 P.L. 100-478, expired 9/30/92	38,306	38,726	66,869
Marine Mammal Protection Act P.L. 103-238, expires 9/30/99	22,927	23,337	25,379
Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act, P.L. 104-297, expires 9/30/99	165,286	167,420	168,500
<u>National Ocean Service</u>			
Coastal Zone Management Act, P.L. 104-150, expires 9/30/99	62,500	60,850	96,200
National Marine Sanctuaries Act, P.L. 104-283, expires 9/30/99	14,350	14,000	26,000
Coastal Zone Management Act, P.L. 101-506 section 6217 Coastal Nonpoint Source Program expired 9/30/95	1,000	1,000	6,000
Subtotal, NOAA	304,369	305,333	388,948
<u>Patent and Trademark Office</u>			
Patent and Trademark Reauthorization Act of 1999 P.L. 105-358, expires 9/30/99	[745,026]	[817,101]	[805,976]
<u>Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy</u>			
American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991 P.L. 102-245, expired 9/30/93	9,495	9,674	8,972

APPROPRIATION AND ACTIVITY	1999 <u>Enacted</u>	2000 <u>Base</u>	2000 <u>Request</u>
<u>National Institute of Standards & Technology</u>			
Scientific & Technical Research & Services	\$280,136	\$289,959	\$289,622
Industrial Technology Services	304,300	312,146	338,536
Construction of Research Facilities	56,714	56,798	106,798
American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991 P.L. 102-245, expired 9/30/93			
Subtotal, NIST	641,150	658,903	734,956
<u>National Telecommunications and Information Administration</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	10,940	11,009	17,212
Telecommunications Authorization Act of 1992 P.L. 102-538, expired 9/30/93			
Public Telecommunications Facilities & Digital Broadcasting Applications	21,000	21,055	35,055
Public Telecommunications Authorization Act of 1992 P.L. 102-356, expired 9/30/94			
Information Infrastructure Grants No authorization enacted	18,000	18,102	20,102
Subtotal, NTIA	49,940	50,166	72,369
TOTAL, AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED	1,321,017	1,339,566	1,549,977
PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED			5,835,581
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS			7,385,558

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION

FUNCTION / PROGRAM	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	Change <u>1999 - 2000</u>
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE				
054 Defense-Related Activities				
Bureau of Export Administration	\$1,877	\$1,877	\$1,877	\$0
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.	2,050,827	2,231,902	2,533,829	301,927
370 COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT				
376 Other advancement and regulation of Commerce				
General Administration	29,490	34,700	34,046	(654)
Inspector General	20,140	21,000	23,454	2,454
Bureau of the Census	689,091	1,339,949	3,071,698	1,731,749
Economic and Statistical Analysis	47,499	48,490	55,123	6,633
International Trade Administration	299,430	285,014	305,431	20,417
Bureau of Export Administration	42,023	50,784	58,578	7,794
Minority Business Development Agency	25,000	27,300	27,627	327
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	(3,000)	(915)	0	915
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	(61,695)	(33,901)	(53,526)	(19,625)
Patent and Trademark Office	(81,316)	(78,458)	(43,991)	34,467
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	8,500	9,495	8,972	(523)
National Technical Information Service	0	1,000	2,000	1,000
National Institute of Standards & Technology	677,877	662,150	734,956	72,806
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	16,550	10,940	17,212	6,272
Subtotal, Commerce and Housing Credit	1,709,589	2,377,548	4,241,580	1,864,032
450 COMMUNITY & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
452 Area and regional development				
Economic Development Administration	362,028	413,073	393,350	(19,723)
500 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES				
503 research and general education aids				
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	41,000	37,825	55,157	17,332
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	4,165,321	5,062,225	7,225,793	2,163,568

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1999 - 2000</u>
MANDATORY				
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
NOAA - Operations, Research & Facilities	\$9,162	\$8,500	\$13,900	\$5,400
NOAA - Coastal Zone Management Fund	(3,115)	(4,000)	(4,000)	0
NOAA - Damage Assessment & Restoration	(1,162)	(1,500)	0	1,500
NOAA - Offsetting receipts	(15,696)	(7,424)	(7,424)	0
Subtotal, Natural Resources & Environment	(10,811)	(4,424)	2,476	6,900
370 COMMERCE & HOUSING CREDIT				
376 Other advancement & regulation of Commerce				
GA - Gifts & Bequests Trust Fund	739	700	700	0
CENSUS - Salaries and Expenses	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
NOAA - Promote and Develop...American fisheries	65,734	66,426	66,426	0
NOAA - Federal Ship Financing Fund	700	0	0	0
PTO - Offsetting receipts	(119,000)	0	0	0
Subtotal, Commerce & Housing Credit	(41,827)	77,126	77,126	0
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	(52,638)	72,702	79,602	6,900
Proposed FY 99 Supplemental				
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
NOAA - Operations, Research & Facilities	0	1,880	0	(1,880)
NOAA - Fishing Finance Program Account	0	3,120	0	(3,120)
Subtotal, Supplemental	0	5,000	0	(5,000)
Proposed for Later Transmittal				
300 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
NOAA - ORF - Navigation Services Fees	0	0	(14,000)	(14,000)
NOAA - Fisheries Mgt & Enforcement Svcs Fee	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
Subtotal, Later Transmittal	0	0	(34,000)	(34,000)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	4,112,683	5,139,927	7,271,395	2,131,468

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY -- 2000 - 2004

DISCRETIONARY	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
General Administration	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34
Inspector General	23	23	23	23	23
Economic Development Administration	393	393	393	393	393
Bureau of the Census	3,072	815	390	416	390
Economic and Statistical Analysis	55	55	55	55	55
International Trade Administration	305	305	305	305	305
Bureau of Export Administration	60	60	60	60	60
Minority Business Development Agency	28	28	28	28	28
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	0	0	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	2,480	2,541	2,511	2,498	2,528
Patent and Trademark Office	(44)	44	0	0	0
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	9	9	9	9	9
National Technical Information Service	2	2	2	2	2
National Institute of Standards & Technology	735	660	645	645	645
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	72	147	137	126	52.314
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	7,226	5,118	4,594	4,596	4,526
MANDATORY					
General Administration	1	1	1	1	1
Economic Development Revolving Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of the Census	10	10	10	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	76	76	76	76	76
Subtotal	87	87	87	77	77
Offsetting receipts	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	80	80	80	70	70
PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL					
Discretionary					
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
SUBTOTAL, PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	7,271	5,164	4,640	4,632	4,562
Rounding adjustment to reach President's Budget	1	0	0	(1)	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	7,272	5,164	4,640	4,631	4,562
TOTAL, DOC, DISCRETIONARY	7,192	5,084	4,560	4,562	4,492
TOTAL, DOC, MANDATORY	80	80	80	70	70

SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS -- 2000 - 2004

DISCRETIONARY	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
General Administration	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34	\$34
Inspector General	23	23	23	23	23
Economic Development Administration	439	424	402	393	393
Bureau of the Census	2,838	1,148	479	410	395
Economic and Statistical Analysis	55	55	55	55	55
International Trade Administration	295	305	305	305	305
Bureau of Export Administration	59	60	60	60	60
Minority Business Development Agency	28	28	28	28	28
United States Travel & Tourism Administration	0	0	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	2,338	2,466	2,507	2,572	2,579
Patent and Trademark Office	(170)	(46)	(8)	2	4
Under Secretary / Office of Technology Policy	10	9	9	9	9
National Technical Information Service	(1)	2	2	2	2
National Institute of Standards & Technology	651	669	705	699	677
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	65	78	112	124	124
SUBTOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	6,662	5,255	4,714	4,718	4,690
MANDATORY					
General Administration	1	1	1	1	1
Economic Development Administration	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bureau of the Census	9	10	10	3	1
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	16	12	9	9	9
Subtotal	25	21	19	12	10
Offsetting receipts	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	18	14	12	4	2
PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL					
Discretionary					
NOAA/ORF - Navigation Services Fees	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
NOAA/ORF - Fisheries Management & Enforcement Services Fees	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
SUBTOTAL, PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMITTAL	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	6,645	5,234	4,692	4,688	4,658
Rounding adjustment to reach President's Budget	2	(2)	(1)	0	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	6,647	5,232	4,691	4,688	4,658
TOTAL, DOC, DISCRETIONARY	6,628	5,221	4,680	4,684	4,656
TOTAL, DOC, MANDATORY	18	14	12	4	2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Budget Authority

Budget authority for any year represents the authority to incur obligations, requiring either immediate or future payment, which will become available during the year. Appropriations on which the Congress acts are the most common form of budget authority, allowing Federal agencies to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes.

Federal Funds

Funds collected and used by the Federal Government for the general purposes of the Government. There are four types of Federal fund accounts: the general fund, special funds, public enterprise (revolving) funds, and intra-governmental funds. The primary Federal funds type is the general fund, derived from general taxes and borrowing.

Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-226)

This law authorizes agencies to offer incentive payments to employees who resign or retire voluntarily on or after March 30, 1994, and before October 1, 1995. The law also mandates that the Government reduce its workforce by 272,900 employees before fiscal year 2000.

Full-time Equivalent (Workyears) Employment

Compensable workyears for all Federal personnel, calculated by dividing the total number of hours (worked or to be worked) by the number of compensable hours applicable to each fiscal year (8 x the number of compensable days in each fiscal year). For a fiscal year with 260 days, the divisor is 2080, for 261 days, 2088; for 262 days, 2096.

Offsetting Receipts

Collections deposited in receipt accounts that are offset against budget authority and outlays rather than being counted as budget receipts. These collections are derived from other Government accounts or from Government activities that are of a business-type or market-oriented nature.

Outlays

Obligations incurred under budget authority are generally liquidated by the issuance of checks by the Treasury. Such payments are called outlays. Outlays during any fiscal year may be payments of obligations incurred in prior fiscal years or in the same fiscal year.

Permanent Positions

Permanent positions are funded positions which are occupied or expected to be occupied by full-time employees with permanent appointments as of September 30 of each year.

Reprogrammings and Transfers

A reprogramming is the shifting of dollar and/or personnel resources within an appropriation account, from one project or activity to another, to be used for purposes other than those contained in the year's official budget justification or expressed as Congressional intent in the enacted appropriations bill and Committee reports. Reprogrammings also occur when offices or staffs are to be relocated. Transfers also shift dollar and/or personnel resources away from their originally intended and approved uses, however, these moves take place between, rather than within appropriation accounts. Both reprogrammings and transfers are defined annually in the appropriations act. Both require a fifteen day notice to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for their review, before the proposed actions can take place.

Rescission

A rescission is a Presidential proposal to cancel budget authority that has been appropriated but not yet obligated. Proposed rescissions are reported to the Congress and the Comptroller General. The Senate and the House both must approve the proposed rescission with 45 days of continuous session or the funds are automatically released for obligation.

Supplemental Appropriation

An act appropriating funds in addition to those in an annual appropriation act. Supplemental appropriations provide additional budget authority beyond original estimates for programs or activities (including new programs authorized after the date of the original appropriation act) for which the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until enactment of the next regular appropriation act.

Trust Funds

Funds collected and used by the Federal Government for carrying out specified purposes and programs according to terms of a trust agreement or statute, such as the social security and unemployment trust funds. Trust funds are not available for the general purposes of the Government.